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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1871. NO. 8.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

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## FIRST EDITION.

## LOUISIANA.

### WAR IN NEW ORLEANS.

### Canal Street Meeting Calls on Kellogg to Abdicate.

### White League in Arms on the Streets.

### Lieutenant Governor" Penn Summons the Militia to Unseat Kellogg.

### TIGET IN THE CITY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

### FORTY KILLED AND MANY MORE WOUNDED.

### Streets Barricaded with Horse Cars--City Hall Seized by the Mob--Telegraph Lines Cut--One Company of United States Troops as Spectators.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—In response to a call for a mass meeting on Canal street this morning, to protest against the seizure of the arms of private citizens, men began to assemble about ten o'clock, and by eleven o'clock the broad sidewalks of the great thoroughfare were filled for several squares. Many stores were closed and there seems to be a very general suspension of business. At this hour twelve M., addresses are being delivered from the base of the Clay statue, no disturbance of any kind has occurred, two companies of United States troops arrived this morning, and Marshal Packard reports a regiment *en route* from Holly Springs, Miss., for this city.

SECOND DISPATCH.

A committee of five appointed by the final street mass meeting, called at the executive office about noon. The Governor not being present, Brigadier General Dibble, of the Governor's staff, received the delegation. Mr. Marr, as spokesman, said they had called as a committee to interview the Governor. General Dibble said he would carry the request to the Governor. After a brief absence he returned and made a reply which, at the request of Mr. Marr, was reduced to writing, as follows:

"General Dibble—I have communicated with the Governor, and he directs me to say to you that he must decline to receive any communication from a committee appointed by the mass meeting assembled on Canal street. He does so, I am instructed to say, because he has definite and accurate information that there are now assembled several large bodies of armed men in different parts of the city, who are met at the call which convened the mass meeting with you represent. In regards this as a menace, and he will receive no communication under such circumstances. He furthermore directs me to say that should the people assemble peaceably, without menace, he would deem it one of his highest duties to receive any communication from them or enter in any petition addressed to the Government. I have received and answered you, gentlemen, as a member of his staff.

(Signed) "HARRY C. DIBBLE,
Brigadier and Judge Advocate General, Louisiana State Militia."

To which Mr. Marr orally replied as follows: "I repeat that there are no armed men—there are no armed men—on Canal street, so far as we know. We came on a mission of peace, and we believe that if the Governor had accepted the proposition brought to-day, which was to abdicate, would have pacified the people of Louisiana, and might or would have prevented bloodshed. So far as we are concerned, we are prepared to pledge to him no violence in person and property, and we feel in a position, on the contrary, to assure him that there should be perfect immunity to both."

The substance of the foregoing reply was subsequently, by Mr. Marr's request, reduced to writing by the Governor's private secretary and handed to him to read at the mass meeting.

General Dibble, on the part of the Governor, replied: "I have to repeat what I said before, that while there may be no armed men on Canal street, there are armed bodies within a short distance, assembled on the same call as your mass meeting." The Committee then retired, and soon after reported the result of their interview to the meeting. The meeting was then advised to go home, get their arms and ammunition and return to assist the White League, who were there under arms, to execute plans that would be arranged for them. The people then quietly dispersed.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS BY D. B. PENN.

The extra *Bulletin*, issued at four o'clock this afternoon, contains the following proclamation:

TO THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA:—For many years you have borne with patience and fortitude a great wrong. Through fraud and violence, the government of your choice has been overthrown and its power usurped. Protest after protest, and appeal after appeal, to the President of the United States and to Congress, have failed to give you the relief you had a right, under the Constitution, to demand. The usurpation has been repaired, in the contempt of all just principles of government, by the instrumentality of partisan judges, you are debarred from all remedy. Day by day taxation has been increasing, with enormous additions amounting to the confiscation of your property; your substance squandered; your credit ruined; resulting in failure and bankruptcy. The right of suffrage is virtually taken from you by the enactment of fully devised registration and election laws. The judicial branch of your Government has been stricken down by the action of the legal *posse comitatus* of the usurper, for the purpose of defeating the decrees of the courts; his defiance of law, leading him to use the very force for the arrest of the officers of the court, while engaged in the execution of process of the court. To these may be added corrupt and vicious Legislature, acting in violation of the Constitution, for the purpose of guarding and perpetuating their usurped authority; with police paid by the city, under the control of the usurper, quartered upon you to awe and keep you in subjection. Every public right has been denied, and this as if to goad you to desperation, private arms are seized and individuals arrested. To such extremities are you driven, that manhood revaults at further submission. Constrained from a sense of duty as the legally elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, acting Governor in the absence of Governor McEnery, I do by these this, my proclamation, call upon the Militia of the State to embrace all persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without regard to color or previous condition, to arm and enrol, under their respective officers, for the purpose of driving the usurpers from power.

Given under my hand and seal, the 14th day of September, 1874.

(Signed) D. B. PENN, Lieut.-Gov.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.

*General Order No. 1.*—I. General Frederick N. Ogden is hereby appointed Provisional General of the Louisiana State Militia. He will at once assume command and organize into companies, regiments and battalions.

General Ogden will report the names of all regimental and company officers to the Department forthwith, to be commissioned.

II. The command of D. B. Penn, Lieutenant-Governor and Acting Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 1874.

TO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA—In the grand movement on foot against the enormities of the usurpation of Kellogg's usurpation, rest assured no harm is meant towards you, your property or your rights. Pursue your avocations and you will not be molested. We war against the thieves, plunderers and spoilers of the State, who are devolving your race and ours in a common ruin. The rights of the colored, as of the white race we are determined to aid and defend.

(Signed) D. B. PENN,
Lieutenant Governor, Acting Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Louisiana State Militia.

ASSEMBLAGE OF ARMED CITIZENS.

The people seem to have responded with alacrity to the advice given them by Dr. Penn and others of the speakers at the Canal street meeting. By three P. M. the citizens were stationed at the intersections of all the streets on the south side of Canal street, from the river to Claiborne street.

THE POLICE TAKE POSITION.

At four P. M. a body of Metropolitans, about five hundred, with cavalry and artillery, appeared at the head of Canal street and took position. General Longstreet, commanding, accompanied by an orderly, then rode up and down Canal street, ordering the armed citizens to disperse.

BLOODSHED ON CANAL STREET.

Some firing soon after occurred along Canal street, and some few casualties are reported on both sides. The Metropolitans are reported to have brokenat the first fire, the citizens capturing one piece of artillery.

CITY HALL AND TELEGRAPH SEIZED.

The citizens are now building a barricade along Poydras street, having already captured the City Hall and taken possession of the fire alarm telegraph. The police telegraph lines are worked by a battery from City Hall, and have been detached therefrom, rendering them useless.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

There is one company of United States troops here, but they remain at the Custom House, spectators of the lively scene being enacted in front of them. The State authorities seem to have great confidence in their ability to deal with what they term an armed mob, and say that unless the people disperse there will be bloody work to-night.

THE STREETS BARRICADED.

Barricades are erected on all streets between Poydras and Canal, and the people's party hold all that portion of the city above Canal. The Metropolitans are massed in and around Jackson Square and the St. Louis Hotel.

CASUALTIES OF THE FOUR O'CLOCK FIGHT.

There was quite a sharp fight at the river end of Canal street, about four o'clock. The number of killed is estimated by some as high as fifty, and many wounded. Captain J. M. West, a printer and a well-known newspaper correspondent, and E. A. Talledano were killed on the citizens side. A number of Metropolitans are reported killed, and General Badger severely wounded. The colored men, of which the Metropolitan brigade was largely composed, broke and run upon the first fire, leaving their white comrades, a number of whom were killed and wounded.

ALL QUIET FOR THE NIGHT.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14, 8 P. M.—The streets above Canal street are now well filled with armed citizens. The impression now prevails that no further attempt will be made by the Metropolitans to disperse their opponents, who handled them so roughly this evening. The city is remarkably quiet throughout, and no further conflict is apprehended before morning. Most of the barricades are made with street railroad cars. Six or eight citizens and twenty or thirty Metropolitans were killed in the fight this afternoon, and many wounded on both sides.

CALL FOR CANAL STREET MEETING.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The following is the call signed by fifty business men and firms, under which the Canal street meeting of to-day assembled:

CITIZENS OF NEW ORLEANS—For nearly two years you have been the silent, but indignant sufferers of outrage after outrage, heaped upon you by an usurping government. One by one your dearest rights have been trampled upon, until at last, in the supreme height of its insolence, this mockery of a republican government has dared even to deny you that right so solemnly guaranteed by the very Constitution of the United States, which, in article II. of the amendments, declares that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed on!"

*Be it resolved*, That we reaffirm solemnly the resolutions adopted by the white people of Louisiana, in Convention assembled, at Baton Rouge on the 28th of August, 1874, "That the white people of Louisiana have no desire to deprive the colored people of any rights to which they are entitled; that W. P. Kellogg is a mere usurper and we denounce him as such; that his government is arbitrary, unjust and oppressive, and can only maintain itself through Federal interference; that the election and registration laws, under which this election is being conducted, were intended to perpetuate the usurpation, by depriving the people, and especially our naturalized citizens, of an opportunity to register and vote;" and, therefore, in the name of the citizens of New Orleans, now in mass meeting, and of the people of the State of Louisiana, whose franchise has been wrested from them by fraud and violence, and all of whose rights and liberties have been trampled upon, we demand of W. P. Kellogg, his immediate abdication.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be immediately appointed by the chairman, who shall be a member of said committee, to wait on Mr. W. P. Kellogg, to present to him these resolutions, to demand of him an immediate answer and to report the result of such interview to this meeting.

PARTIAL LIST OF CASUALTIES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 14.—The list of casualties on the side of the citizens, as far as ascertained, is: Killed—E. A. Talledano, Fred. Moreman, Dick Lindsey, Captain J. M. West, Major J. K. Gourdain, and one Magazine street car driver. Seriously wounded—F. Pallet, John Considine, John Kilpatrick, Major Wm. E. Wells and Samuel B. Newman. Slightly wounded—E. Bozonier, Fidel Keller, W. J. Butler, and Mr. McClemans. General Frederick Ogden's horse was killed under him and the General slightly injured from the fall; but he remained on duty. Gen. A. S. Badger, commanding the Metropolitans, received three buckshot wounds, one through the leg, one through the arm and another through the body. His leg has since been amputated. The General, besides the gunshot wounds, received a heavy fall, his horse being killed under him.

THE MOVEMENT ELSEWHERE IN THE STATE.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 14.—The action of the people of New Orleans has been received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people throughout North Louisiana. A meeting was held in this city, to-night, to take action upon the proclamation of Acting Governor Penn. Speeches were made by leading citizens of the parish, advising moderation and assuring the colored people that no violence was contemplated, and that their rights would be carefully respected. The undersigned were appointed a committee to telegraph to the agent of the Associated Press at New Orleans that, while the movement in North Louisiana is complete, it will be bloodless. The parish officials elected in 1872 will be installed at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The militia will be organized at twelve.

(Signed) W. B. EAGAN,
J. C. MONOUNE,
A. H. LEONARD,
Committee.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

The following additional casualties are reported among the Metropolitans: Killed—Sergeant Jas. McManus, Sergeant J. P. Champagne, Corporal J. F. Clermont, Officers J. Hill, E. Simonds, J. Shields and H. Ballard. Wounded—Wm. Carleton, J. Coleman, Geo. C. Miller, J. Long, John McCann, John Kennedy, P. Mullahy, M. J. Barrett, M. Gonzalts, J. Conolly, W. H. Hawkin, S. S. Sevan, Demarsseller J. Ryan, L. Ruckus, L. Desdunes, T. Duffy, T. Dattizey, P. Caeser, C. Bergeron, A. Pecot, R. Gonzalts, J. G. Gonzalts, J. Musta, W. Nichols, R. Favor, L. A. Libault, E. Simpson, E. Edgar, C. Davis, Jno. Lee, L. Willis, O. Elmore, Nelson Woody, Otto Burandt, G. Cachin and W. Brown.

The following wounded citizens were received at Charity Hospital: Wm. Armaud, Chas. Kitt, Jas. Cross, John Mera, John McCabe, M. Betts, Frank Owen and D. Zeniot.

TWELVE P. M.—The city is quiet throughout.

GOVERNOR KELLOGG APPEALS FOR FEDERAL AID.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Intelligence comes from New Orleans in such terms as justifies the assertion that Governor Kellogg has called upon the President for Federal aid to support the State authorities in suppressing domestic violence, the Legislature not now being in session. Should the call reach the President to-morrow, it may become a matter for Cabinet consideration, as he will not leave for Long Branch until to-morrow night.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

#### England.

THE SCHLESWIG QUESTION SERIOUS.

LONDON, September 14.—The *Standard* says that the Schleswig question is assuming a serious aspect, in consequence of the daily expulsion of Danish subjects and the hostile tone of the German press. Public opinion will compel the Government to send a formal protest to Berlin, and ultimately to retaliate by the expulsion of German subjects from Danish soil.

REPORTED MUTINY IN THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

LONDON, September 15, 5:30 A. M.—A *Times* special from Hendaye, France, says it was reported there, from Spain, that the Republican troops had mutinied against General Laserna, the newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the North, and cheered for General Morionez, whose restoration they demanded. The *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs from Madrid, that General Laserna is concentrating his troops at Miranda, and expects to begin operations next week. This report makes no mention of a mutiny.

#### France.

ELECTION IN MAINE ET LOIRE.

PARIS, September 14.—The voting in the Department of Maine et Loire, has resulted in no election. The following are the full returns: DeMaille Republican, 45,000; Brans, Government candidate, 26,000; Berger, Bonapartist, 25,000. A second ballot is ordered for the 27th inst. It is understood that M. Berger will formally withdraw from the contest to-morrow. The Republicans are elated over the prospects of success.

EX-PRESIDENT THIERS

is going to Italy on a two months' tour.

JULES SIMON

is about to open the political campaign in the South of France. He is announced to make speeches at Avignon, Montpelier and Toulouse.

THE BAZAINE INVESTIGATION.

PARIS, September 14.—The trial of the alleged accomplices in Bazaine's escape began at Grasse to-day. Col. Vilette and M. M. Dolineau, Marol and Barrat are charged with aiding and abetting the evasion. M. Gigoux, Plautin, Lefrancois and Letorue with negligence. The witnesses examined to-day testified in a decidedly contemptuory manner as to the possibility of the Marshal's descent by a rope. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

#### Germany.

BANCROFT DAVIS AT HOME.

BERLIN, September 14.—Bancroft Davis has presented his credentials to the King of Saxony, at Dresden, and returned to Berlin. He has taken a fine house on Behrn strasse, which he will make the residence of American ministers, and where he will give weekly *soirees*.

#### Marine News.

LONDON, September 14.—Arrived out—Steamships Republic, State of Pennsylvania, City of Richmond and Cimbria, from New York.

#### European Markets.

LONDON, September 15, 5 P. M.—Rates of discount for short and three months' bills, 2 9-16 per cent., or 7-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols—money 92⅝; account 92⅝. 5-20's, 1865, 86¾; do 1867, 90¾; 10-40's, new 3's, 1062. New York Central, 96. Illinois 94-64. Refined petroleum 9½d.

PARIS, September 14.—Rentes 64 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 14.—Cotton strong; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8¼d; Sales of 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and export; 10,000 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 25s 9d@26s. Cheese, best grades American fine 64s.

### UTAH.

#### Machinery of the Courts---Conflict of Judges in the Toole District.

SALT LAKE, September 14.—Two Probate Courts were held at Toole to-day; one by Brown, the newly elected non-Mormon, the other by Rewberry, the former Judge, who refuses to vacate. The United States Marshal attempted to gain admittance to the county court house for the purpose of holding court, but found the door barred on the inside, and therefore abandoned the attempt, and court was held in the hotel parlor.

In his charge to the Grand Jury of the Second District, Judge Boneman calls for the enforcement of the law of 1862 against bigamy or polygamy also asks that the perpetrator of the Mountain Meadow massacre of 1859 be brought to punishment. Polygamists and those declaring they did not believe polygamy to be a crime, were debarred from serving upon this jury.

The Grand and Petit juries of the Third District were drawn to-day, a majority of them being anti-Mormon.

### NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14, 1874.

WESTON AT IT AGAIN.

Edward Payson Weston began, at 12:02 this morning, at Barnum's Hippodrome, his second attempt to walk 500 miles in six consecutive days.

HAVEMEYER'S CASE DECIDED.

Governor Dix has decided the case of Mayor Havemeyer of New York. He condemns in pointed terms the action of the Mayor, but declaring that while the power of removal is only limited by the discretion of the Executive, it should be exercised only in the interest of the public; that there is no imputation of corrupt motives, and that under all the circumstances he deems it proper to decline any further proceeding in the case.

AMERICAN UNIVERSALIST CONVENTION.

The opening religious services of the General Convention of the American Universalist Church were held to-night in the Fifty-seventh street church. There was a large attendance of interested parties. Among the delegates present, were Rev. Dr. S. W. Quintz, Rev. Dr. A. A. Menier, Dr. Belles, Dr. E. Fisher, Rev. J. H. Tuttle, ex-Governor Israel Washburne, Jr., of Maine, E. W. Cromwell, of New York, Hon. J. D. Thompson, of Iowa, J. R. Buchtil, of Ohio, P. T. Barnum, of Connecticut, Geo. Rogers, of Indiana, J. H. Emerson, D.D., of Boston, Rev. J. H. Hanson, of Chicago, Rev. J. S. Cantwell, of Cincinnati, and many others equally well-known. Rev. Dr. Saxe, of Rochester, preached an eloquent discourse bearing on the relation of time to eternity. Services were also held in All Souls church, on South Ninth street, Williamsburg, in connection with the same Convention, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Boston.

NEW YORK LIBERAL CLUB.

The New York Liberal Club had their fifth anniversary reception to-night, the occasion being the one hundred and fifth birthday of Alexander Von Humboldt. A number of prominent Liberals were present, among them John Swinton and Prof. Vanderweyde. Letters were read from Charles Sumner, Jas. Parton, Carl Schaurz and Wendell Phillips.

### FIRE RECORD.

#### Dwelling Burned in Allegheny Township, Westmoreland County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEECHBURG, PA., September 14, 1874.

The house of Joseph Fouss, in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, near the Leechburg tunnel on the West Penn Railroad, was burnt to the ground this afternoon, with all its contents.

The Indian agent at the Ponca reservation, Dakota, says that white men are reported by the Indians as going into the Black Hills in large numbers from Montana and other Territories west.

#### Inducements to Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

## SECOND EDITION.

### WASHINGTON.

### THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

### Consultation on the Subject With No Result.

### AUSTRIAN MINISTER PRESENTED.

### The President's View of the Southern Question.

### CHAPTER OF VIRGINIA POLITICS.

### Henry A. Wise Consents to be a Candidate for Congress.

### Explanation of the Postmaster General's Late Order Concerning Salaries.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1874.

**The Russian Mission.**

The President was at his office at the Executive Mansion at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and was almost immediately followed by Secretary Fish. The Secretary remained in consultation upwards of an hour. It is learned that the principal subject was the vacancy in the St. Petersburg mission. There seems to be considerable difficulty in determining upon a successor to Mr. Jewell. It is understood that when Mr. Fish left, the matter had not been finally disposed of, though it was the President's wish to do so during his presence here.

**Other Calls on the President.**

Secretary Bristow next called, and remained in consultation about thirty minutes, when the Postmaster General put in an appearance, with a formidable budget of postoffice papers and nominations.

**Austrian Minister Presented.**

At noon the President suffered a brief interruption in order to receive the new Austrian Minister.

**The Southern Outbreak.**

Attorney General Williams, who returned to the Capital this morning, next called and passed considerable time in conversation upon the situation of affairs in the Southern States. It can be stated that in placing the general management of the course of the Government with regard to the Southern disorders in the hands of the Attorney General, the President wished to have the law branch exercise its full sway, preferring that means to the application of the lash of a military force. It is learned that in intrusting these delicate and grave powers to the Attorney General, he instructed him to use them with extreme caution, as he was averse to harsh measures.

**At the White House.**

The deserted halls of the Executive Mansion to-day bore quite the appearance of bustle and activity. The President was so much engrossed in his official duties that he could not be expelled from his presence to several Senators and Members and a number of friends and hungry-looking office seekers.

**Virginia Politics.**

A prominent official, just arrived from Richmond, Va., says of the political situation there, if Burgess is nominated in the Republican Convention of October 7th, Walker, the Conservative candidate, will be elected by at least two thousand majority. J. Ambler Smith, the present member of Congress from the Richmond district, will not be a candidate for the votes of the Convention. From present appearances, the acceptance of the candidature of Henry A. Wise as the Independent and Administration candidate, is considered the best course to be pursued by the Republicans. Wise, it is stated, has given his approval to the demand, greatly to the uneasiness of the Walker men.

**Mr. Jewell Explains.**

The Postmaster General says that the dispatch sent from here that he had decided to allow an advance of salary to officers and clerks in his department, is erroneous of going home to vote, is incorrect. His order had no reference to these parties particularly, but was designed as a general rule applicable to all. He states that it is not customary in business houses to give advances of pay to employés until it is earned, and he is determined that the same rule shall be applicable in his department; at least, he does not approve of the loose manner in which back pay and paid extravagances, in the way of penknives and other perquisites, are indulged in. For clerks and others in the department, this action will save many dollars every year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 14, 1874.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF VIRGINIA.

The Governor and Treasurer of Virginia have invited a conference of creditors, home and foreign, in Richmond on the tenth of November next, to consider such propositions for a final agreement as may afford the best attainable security for the rights and interests both of the public creditors and Commonwealth.

DEATH FROM YELLOW FEVER AT PENSACOLA.

NAVY YARD.

Wm. Chandler, Superintendent of Improvements at the Pensacola navy yard, and wife, died of yellow fever there on Saturday.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR GENERAL OF STEAMBOATS.

William Burnett, of Boston, has been appointed Supervising Inspector General of Steamboats, vice Smith.

CIRCULAR TO NATIONAL BANKS.

The Treasurer of the United States has issued a circular requesting National banks to make an additional deposit of five per cent. for the redemption of their circulation, with instructions that United States notes may be sent to the Treasury, under the contract of the Treasury Department with Adams Express Company, and under the same regulations as are prescribed for the forwarding of notes and currency of the United States for redemption. If any bank shall prefer, it may forward the required amount by its draft on New York, Boston or Philadelphia, drawn to the order of the Treasurer of the United States, and payable in United States notes. Acknowledgement will be made to each bank for its deposit, when completed, by the remittance to it of a certificate in proper form. United States notes unfit for circulation will be accepted in payment of the additional five per cent. deposit. As rapidly as the notes of banks making additional deposit shall be assorted, their amount will be charged against the deposit and banks notified. Compliance with this request is optional with National banks, but it is hoped that a prompt and general response will be made to it. It is with great reluctance that this course has been decided upon, but it now seems impossible to prevent an interruption in the redemption of national bank notes, unless a further deposit of United States notes shall be made.

GERMANY WANTS NO TERRITORIAL POSSESSIONS.

Inquiries in executive and diplomatic quarters show that there is no truth in the report that Germany is seeking territorial possessions on this continent.

CHEROKEES MAY TAX TEXAS CATTLE.

General Cowan, acting Secretary of the Interior, has given his decision that the Cherokees have a right to tax Texas cattle driven across their reservation, and in default of payment to seize the cattle and hold them for sale.

GUESTS AT THE AZTEC DINNER.

The following named gentlemen were present at the President's dinner to the Aztec Club this evening: General J. G. Barnard, General George A. H. Blake, General R. C. Buchanan, Professor Cappee, General W. H. French, General P. V. Hagner, General S. Hamilton, Captain E. L. F. Hardcastle, General W. W. Machall, General Z. B. Tower, General H. Prince, General W. F. Reynolds, General B. Alvord, Surgeon B. Randolph, Professor H. L. Hendrick, General M. L. Benham, General C. McKeever, Colonel T. L. Alexander, General R. Patterson, General George Cadwalader, Surgeon J. Simmons, General Fitz John Porter, General A. Cady, General B. Hitger, General O. L. Sheppard, members of the Cabinet; General Horace Porter, General O. E. Babcock, Dr. Sharpe, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia.

ALABAMA PROSECUTIONS.

The Attorney General has employed ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, to assist the United States District Attorney in the prosecution of parties accused of violation of the Federal law in that State.

**Complimentary Dinner to J. Meredith Read.**

ALBANY, September 14.—A complimentary dinner was given to-night by about sixty prominent citizens, to Gen. J. Meredith Read, in recognition of his services as Consul General to France and Minister to Greece. Mayor Judson presided. A telegram was read from the President and letters from Gen. Dix, Secretary Fish, Senator Conkling and others.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Republican State Convention.

### SUMMARY OF THE RESOLUTIONS.

### THE THIRD TERM NONSENSE INDORSED AT LAST.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 14.—The Republican Nominating Convention adopted a platform to-day.

The first resolution reaffirms adhesion to the principles of the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, in 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress.

The second maintains the authority of the General Government to interfere for the preservation of domestic tranquility in the several States, and acknowledges with gratitude its interposition in this State.

The third deprecates lawlessness in any form; condemns turbulent agitations in any place; deplores violence, intimidation or the obstruction of personal or political rights by any party; demands universal respect for, and maintenance of the elective franchise in the hands of the weak, and declares "We shall hold all men enemies to equal rights who interfere with or deny the free and lawful exercise thereof to any citizen, whatever his party or creed."

The fourth pledges to continue scrupulously to enact and enforce the financial reforms promised two years ago and in a large measure fulfilled, in proof of which they point to the following laws, viz: The law to levy specific tax; the law to reduce the volume of the public debt; the law to regulate the number of attaches; the law to regulate the public printing; the law to regulate the disbursement of the public funds, and the law to regulate assessments.

The fifth pledges to reduce public expenses within the public revenue, and to secure the enactment of a law, requiring officers who disburse money to give to the public monthly statements of all receipts and expenditures derivable from a moderate assessment and tax rate.

The sixth earnestly entreats Congress to pass the Civil Rights bill, as being absolutely essential to inforce the constitutional guarantee of equal rights for all American citizens.

The seventh pledges to maintain the settlement of the public debt, as made last winter, and reject all claims against which there is suspicion.

The eighth holds that all franchises granted by the State should be subservient to the public good; that charges for travel and freight should be equitable and uniform, and no unjust discrimination should be made between through and local travel and freight.

The ninth advocates such a modification of the present system of taxation as will prove of greatest advantage to the agricultural interests, and promises earnest endeavors towards the encouragement of such measures as will most speedily develop the resources and build up the manufacturing and industrial prosperity of South Carolina and towards the construction of such new railroads as will give the largest and cheapest facilities to all citizens.

The tenth pledges protection, in the truest sense, to the property of the State and to such wise, just and humane laws as will perfect the education and elevation of the laboring classes.

Eleventh, We, with full faith in the justice of these principles, acknowledging errors in the past but feeling confident of our ability and determination to correct them, appeal to all true Republicans to unite in bearing our candidates to victory; and we pledge to carry out, in the practical administration of the Government, every principle inscribed upon our standard in the interest of the whole people of the State.

The Convention adjourned this evening, after a two days' session. A resolution indorsing President Grant for a third term, was unanimously adopted.

### THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys falling barometer and southwesterly winds, followed by northwesterly winds and rising barometer, falling temperature and occasional light rains. Over the Lake Region rising barometer, northwesterly winds increasing occasionally for a short time to brisk, lower temperature and light rain, followed by clearing weather. Over the Lower Lakes, falling barometer, fresh and brisk southwest winds, veering to northwest, and higher temperature, with local rains, followed by cooler weather. Over the Middle States, New England and the Middle States, falling barometer, increasing southeasterly winds, veering to southwest, higher temperature and partly cloudy weather, with occasional local storms in the latter region.

**Midnight Bulletin.**

September 14, 1874—10:48 P. M.

| STATIONS. | Bar. | Ther. | Wind. | Weather. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cairo | 29.95 | 76 | S. E. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 30.02 | 72 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Davenport | 30.01 | 53 | N. | Cloudy. |
| Fort Sully | 30.19 | 52 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Indianapolis | 29.92 | 75 | S. | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 30.04 | 54 | N. | Threat'ng |
| Leavenworth | 30.16 | 48 | N. | Clear. |
| Louisville | 29.92 | 80 | S. E. | Clear. |
| Memphis | 29.97 | 78 | S. | Clear. |
| Nashville | 29.97 | 79 | S. | Clear. |
| Omaha | 30.18 | 46 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Pittsburgh | 30.05 | 72 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Shreveport | 29.86 | 78 | Variable | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 29.98 | 75 | S. | Lt. Rain. |
| St. Paul | 30.08 | 45 | N. W. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 30.05 | 69 | S. | Cloudy. |
| Yankton | 30.27 | 41 | N. | Clear. |
| La Crosse | 30.12 | 49 | N. | Clear. |
| Fort Gibson | 30.01 | 65 | N. | Lt. Rain. |

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 2, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., September 14, 1874.

| Time. | Bar. | Ther. | Hum. | WIND. Dir. | WIND. Force. | Weath |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 A. M. | 30.20 | 69 | 75 | E. | Light. | Foggy. |
| 2 P. M. | 30.03 | 88 | 38 | S. W. | Fresh. | Fair. |
| 9 P. M. | 30.06 | 76 | 60 | S. | Fresh. | Cloudy |

Mean Barom.....30.09 | Highest Therm.....90
Mean therm.....77 | Lowest Therm.....69

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt. Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

### CRIMINAL RECORD.

**Two Burglars Arrested in Newark, O.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., September 14, 1874.

Two strangers, named James Thompson and Frank Cassidy, supposed to be burglars from abroad, were arrested here last night by policemen Rogers and Johnson. They had a considerable amount of very valuable woolen cloth, cutlery, watches and jewelry with them when arrested. The owners can obtain their goods of Marshal Rankin or Mayor Gardiner.

**Murder in Nashville.**

NASHVILLE, September 14.—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, Samuel Haslam was murdered with an axe, at the boarding house of Wm. Gattlin, in this city. Gattlin was arrested as the alleged murderer, and after a preliminary trial to-day, bound over to the Criminal Court in a bond of $2,500.

**Jesse Pomeroy, of Boston.**

BOSTON, September 14.—Another indictment for murder has been found against Jesse Pomeroy, the boy murderer, for the murder of Katie Curran.

**Murder and Suicide at Philadelphia.**

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—James Tozier to-day shot his wife and then shot himself, in the presence of his father-in-law. Both died instantly. They had been married only a year, but had been separated.

### NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

General Frank P. Blair, who has been dangerously ill, is rallying again.

The Northwestern Pennsylvania Fair opens at Erie to-day. Professor King goes up on Thursday.

The steamers City of Panama, from Aspinwall, and Spain, Wyoming and Britannia, from Liverpool, have arrived at New York.

The Arkansas Republican Convention meets at Little Rock to-day. It is generally thought that no ticket will be nominated.

E. H. Durfee, senior member of the Great Northwestern Fur Company, of Durfee & Peck, died in Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday, of Bright's disease.

A rather singular accident occurred to Thomas B. Fisher, butcher, of Norristown, on Monday last. He was killing a sheep, and after he had stuck the animal, it gave a kick, its foot striking him on the arm, driving the knife which he was holding against his face. The blade made a cut on the nose near the eye, and severed an artery which bled profusely.

Henry Benjamin Ste. Marie, who received $10,000 of the $25,000 offered by the Government for the capture of John H. Surratt, and who now has a suit pending in the Supreme Court for the recovery of the remaining $15,000, died suddenly in Philadelphia, Tuesday evening, of heart disease, aged 41 years.

**Buy White River Flour.**

30,000 bushels choice old Wheat on hands, which will be used for manufacturing this brand only.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

## MAINE ELECTION.

### The Republican Majority Increased!

### Dingley Re-Elected by Over Eleven Thousand.

### LEGISLATURE OVERWHELMINGLY REPUBLICAN.

### Speaker Blaine Handsomely Returned --Every County in the State Safe and Sound--The White League of the South Answered by the Loyal League of the North.

PORTLAND, ME., September 14.—Portland gives Dingley (Republican) 1,898, Titcomb (Democrat) 1,737; against, last year, Dingley 1,570, Titcomb 930, scattering 117. Republican majority 161, against 525 last year. The aggregate vote is 3,634 against 2,617 last year. Tickets are considerably mixed in regard to candidates for county officers and Legislature, and will not be sorted for some time. In Portland two Republican Representatives are elected, W. W. Thomas, Jr., Speaker of the House last year, and Charles A. Walden. These two were renominated. Three new men were defeated by split votes, and Nathan Cleves, Wm. G. Davis and Daniel W. True, Democrats and three very popular citizens, were elected. On the Senatorial ticket in this city, the renominated candidates are ahead, but the new candidate, Fred. N. Down, ran behind his ticket; Charles Haskell, Democrat, leading him 423 votes.

Returns from fifty towns give Dingley 12,575, Titcomb 9,789; against 10,824 and 7,238 last year; showing a considerable increase in the aggregate vote and a decrease in the Republican majority. This vote indicates an aggregate this year of 100,000, against 80,948 last year; also that the Republican majority, which was 9,500 last year, will be slightly reduced—perhaps to below 9,000; but the proportion has been gradually cree

# The Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1874.

THE *Post* is still without any view on the question of protection to our home industries. It cannot even evolve an opinion from its inner consciousness.

LATTA is not popular in Philadelphia. He worked hard, as a member of the Legislature, against the Centennial appropriation, and Philadelphia will remember him for it.

THE latest mail advices from Europe report the crops there smaller than was heretofore estimated. This means that we are likely to have a large export demand for our surplus cereals.

THE Massachusetts Democracy did not consider it advisable to say anything about Free Trade, nor their brethren in Pennsylvania anything concerning Protection. How subtile a bond of sympathy—or hypocrisy—is silence!

THE soldierly bearing and trim equipment of the members of the Sixth Division of the National Guard, as they marched past the office of the COMMERCIAL, yesterday, reflected great credit alike upon themselves and their officers.

LATTA'S great achievement, as a legislator, was the preparation of a bill to levy a tax on sheep. He did not succeed in passing it, except as a local law applicable to Westmoreland alone; and he thinks the sheep farmers of the State will overlook his attempts to levy a tax on them.

THE BEECHER organs in New York object to MOULTON'S statement that it is indecent. The details, it must be admitted, are indecent; but what if they be true? The question, now, is not as to their decency, but as to their truth. If they are true, no one but BEECHER himself is to blame for their vile character.

BEATH fought through the war, like a brave soldier, and came out of it with one leg less than he went in. MCCANDLESS, his opponent, began well as a soldier, but soured when MCCLELLAN was dismissed, and refused to serve through the remainder of the war, although he was offered a Brigadier General's commission.

POTTER COUNTY is not a very large one, but it knows how to honor its sons. It sent no delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and the vote of the county will be given nearly solid for OLMSTEAD. If LATTA could only feel that his neighbors would treat him the same way he would feel happy; but he knows they will not.

EXCEPT that Mr. CRESSWELL is no longer experimentalizing in the Postoffice Department, we should be tempted to whisper in his ear that governmental telegraphy in Great Britain last year yielded the magnificent profit of one per cent. on the capital invested. As it is, we merely mention it for the benefit of a few other enthusiastic impracticables.

DION BOUCICAULT, who bears to the profession of dramatic authorship about the same relation which "Gath" holds to journalism or TRAIN to oratory, announces that he is engaged in "revising" OTWAY'S tragedy, "Venice Preserved," for presentation on the New York stage. Should this incomparable effrontery and assurance be permitted to go unchecked, we shall presently expect to hear of TUPPER in the *rôle* of a Shakspearean emendator, and of young BENNETT in the chair of AGASSIZ.

THE enterprising manufacturing city of Newark, New Jersey, proposes to establish a free public School of Design. An excellent purpose. Every manufacturing center of importance ought to have such an institution, properly endowed and furnished with adequate models, free to all operatives, where young mechanics may learn the principles of art during the time they are acquiring their manual skill, to the end that the trained eye and cultivated taste of the artisan may guide the hand of the workman.

JUDGING from the present tone of the New York *Herald* with respect to the question of the existing relations between the general government and the Southern States, one would almost be inclined to believe that its responsible editor had been taking a long, loving look at the secession flag, which, it is said, was kept in the office of that paper during the war, ready to fling to the breeze in the event of an apparent triumph of the rebel cause. It is not a constitutional change that is needed in the South—it is a change of heart on the part of the people. And we suspect that the latter is true also of the *Herald*.

NO MEASURE to be brought before the United States Senate at its next session will be likely to at all equal in importance the proposed Canadian reciprocity treaty, which, if adopted, will establish free trade with a dependency of the British Empire for a period of twenty-one years, and which, so far as the British Provinces are concerned, practically abolishes the tariff laws of the United States. The Pittsburgh *Post*, however, virtually confesses that it has not the slightest interest in the matter; from which it is quite fair to infer that that paper, and that portion of the Democracy for which it speaks, would as lief as not that the vast industrial enterprises and activities of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania should yield on their own soil, their own market in favor of foreign countries which are not only far less onerously taxed, but which command labor at prices greatly lower than a decent American employer would think of paying. When people of this State are willing thus to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the capitalists of Great Britain, they will perhaps be satisfied with the attitude of the *Post* with regard to this question. But certainly not until then.

INDICATIONS of returning prosperity continue to attract the notice of the leading journals of the country, almost all of which express themselves hopefully and, confidently concerning a gradual and healthy revival in all departments of business. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* notes that trade is far more active than it was, and says:

"Buyers are coming into all the great trade centers to look over stocks and make selections, and the drummers are invading the uttermost quarters of the country, showing samples and inviting purchases, and the result is that a fair business is being done, and that the number of buyers is not materially less than last year."

The New York *Economist* observes that if the business condition of the country were looked at as it actually is, and apart from the extravagant hopes which have been somewhat too freely entertained, the feeling among the mercantile classes would be much more buoyant and cheerful than it now is; adding:

"At first it was supposed that the panic effects would pass off in a few months, then a year was assigned as their proper limit, and now that we do not witness the rush and speculation of the former most prosperous times, people go into the opposite extreme, and indulge in an unreasonable depression, as if reality, the country has manifested recuperative powers of the most extraordinary character."

The *Bulletin*, of the same city, says:

"While the masses are grumbling about hard times and fogies are predicting a return of the old time "hard pan" which is to ruin one-half the people, there is abundant evidence to intelligent eyes that we are even now entering upon an era of commercial activity surpassing anything known in the world's history. Nine men out of ten see nothing in the panic which broke upon this country one year ago but a reaction from excesses, political, social, commercial and financial; and they persistently insist that the reaction must be continued until the values of real estate, merchandise and labor are brought back to something approaching the ante-war standard. That the inordinate extent of the reaction from certain forms of extravagance may be readily conceded; but that the reaction will run to anything like the extent imagined by these "conservative" croakers, there is not the slightest reason to believe."

And the *Shipping List* remarks that whilst the aspect of the fall trade has, perhaps, not fully realized all the roseate anticipations entertained, there is nevertheless a gradual improvement as the season advances. It thinks, however, that—

"From the extreme caution and economy observed we are not likely to witness the animation in commercial circles usually incident to the Autumn months. Interior merchants are well represented here, but they show a decided indisposition to buy more goods than they absolutely need and can promptly convert into cash, and at the same time credits are better conserved than they have been in many years. Supply and demand have rarely been more strictly equalized, or legitimate profits from the interchange of commodities and the proper margin between producer and consumer more assured."

In the West there is a similar partial revival of general trade, and dealers feel similarly encouraged at the prospect of an average fall business. The St. Louis *Journal* says:

"The termination of summer vacations and recreations will bring merchants and manufacturers back to their various avocations with a desire to do business. Many manufactories will be re-opened, and those that have been running on half time will increase their hours of labor. The hotels are filling up with Western and Southern merchants, and the sidewalks which skirt the wholesale houses down town are being obstructed with merchandise, outward bound."

As to money, there are thus far no indications of any stringency this autumn.

## M. GUIZOT.

M. GUIZOT, whose death took place on Sunday, has been a subject of public criticism and remark during so long a period that few people now living and interested in affairs can remember when he was not distinguished. His first book, the Dictionary of the Synonims of the French Language, was published in 1809, sixty-five years ago, and his latest work, the History of France, is still in course of publication, the first volumes of it being the subject of admiring criticism in the latest reviews. And the lengthened interval between 1809 and 1874 has been so filled with his labors literary and political, that few years have passed without some sign of his activity or fair occasion for the general mention of his work and the general discussion of his character both by countrymen and foreigners. With him to live has been to labor. His life is a striking refutation of the popular notion concerning the frivolity and easy ways of French literary men and men of science, a notion against which Mr. EMERSON, as we remember, enters protest in one of his lectures. Quite intelligent Americans reading in the newspapers about the gaiety of Parisan society and about the vivacity of its literary members, are frequently led to believe that French men of letters are a comparatively idle class, notable often as brilliant writers and talkers, and able to clothe superficial acquisitions in elegant forms, but seldom if ever leading the lives of laborious and indefatigable industry lived by Englishmen and Germans of the same pursuits. Indeed, one may receive such an impression from common English books. No impression, however, could be more erroneous, as Mr. EMERSON used to remark. One result of a French education for society is the ability to converse airily and vivaciously, and therefore superficially for the common entertainment, and scholars who frequent society exhibit the accomplishment. But there are no more patient and laborious students in the world than are to be met with in multitudes in France, especially in Paris, where all subjects of human investigation have their devotees; where all languages, arts, sciences, history are cultivated with a degree of enthusiasm and success not much if at all surpassed anywhere else. The libraries of Paris offer the greatest facilities for such pursuits, and full advantage is taken of them by natives as well as foreigners. Even Dr. JOHNSON'S Dictionary can no longer be referred to as a colossal achievement of individual industry to which France can exhibit no parallel, as LITTRE'S great dictionary of the French language may, we suppose, take rank by the side of it as an equally wonderful example of that one man can accomplish by patience and assiduity. But we have somewhat digressed from M. GUIZOT, it seeming worth while to correct the notion where it prevails, that that great man's astonishing industry was so exceptional and extraordinary a trait among Frenchmen as it is sometimes represented. We do not mean to say, however, that in the degree in which the trait was possessed by GUIZOT, it is *very* common in any country.

M. GUIZOT was born at Nimes in 1787. His parents were Protestants of the Calvinistic faith, and both his writings and his active career afford unmistakable indications that with his blood he inherited some of the noteworthy characteristics of the ancestral stock. He was proud of their religious history, and he never laid aside the essential doctrines of the Calvinistic creed in which he had been educated. In his "Meditations on the Essence of the Christian Religion," published eight or ten years ago, he combats skepticism and heresy in all their forms, and in the debates of the Synod of the French Protestant churches, held two years ago, he stood up earnestly in defense of substantial orthodoxy against rationalism as essential to the constitution of a Christian church.

Having received his education at Geneva, whither his mother fled from the storms of the Revolution after her husband had been guillotined, young GUIZOT went to Paris and engaged in the study of law. This was in 1805. In 1807 and 1808 he lived as domestic tutor in the family of Herr STAPFER, former ambassador of Switzerland to the French Republic, and through his influence he applied himself to the study of German literature and philosophy; pursuits which exerted a permanent influence on his life. In 1812 he became Professor of Modern History at the Sorbonne, and soon afterward General Secretary in the Ministry of the Interior. He stood by the Bourbons against NAPOLEON, on the latter's return from Elba, and thus prepared the way for high preferment after the Restoration. It is worthy of particular mention that in 1815 GUIZOT, by writing a pamphlet in the character of a constitutional Royalist, gave origin to what became famous as the Doctrinaire School of Politics, which conceded in principle all the liberties compatible with public order but with the reservation, that the establishment of these liberties in practice must be postponed. In other words, the people must be prepared for freedom before being allowed to enjoy it, kept from the water until they should have learned to swim. In fact, M. GUIZOT never learned to place much confidence in the people, always regarding them with a measure of contempt perhaps fatal to his own success as a practical statesman. It is not as a statesman that he established his claims to the respect of mankind, or will be forever remembered as a benefactor of the world. His fame rests upon his achievements in penetrating and expounding the history of the past. He was a great master of research, with the industry to gather needful details, the memory to retain them in one survey, and the philosophical insight and sagacity which enabled him to explain their connections and relations and to derive from them just theoretical and practical conclusions. His history of the English Revolution, learned Englishmen being judges, contains the most accurate and satisfactory appreciation yet made of the motives and results of that great movement, and even the most correct presentation of the facts. No writer has more wisely or soundly treated the American Revolution than GUIZOT in his Life of Washington. But his great works are the History of Civilization in Europe and the History of Civilization in France. Not only to the general intelligent public but to historical specialists those works appeared almost like revelation, shedding brilliant light on events, institutions and even whole periods covered before with mist or utter darkness. The Catholic Church especially and its relation to the march of civilization were made to appear in a new light, and most of his conclusions have remained unshaken by subsequent investigation. His last work, the History of France, whether finished or a mere fragment will probably add to his great reputation. Several volumes have appeared. Besides these and other works of original composition, M. GUIZOT translated GIBBON into French with learned notes; edited a great collection of ancient French historical memoirs, and even a collection of English State papers and historical documents was prepared by him for the press. He thus did more than all others to excite a spirit of historical research among his young compatriots, making history a favorite study. We have purposely said little about his career as a statesman.

## THE CONTRAST.

The Republicans have nominated, in this State, for Supreme Judge, a gentleman who began life as a poor boy, and prepared himself for the only career that then seemed open to him, that of a workingman. He apprenticed himself to the printing trade, and served his time out faithfully, all the while educating himself to the best of his ability. He afterwards entered upon the study of the law, and has shown the same diligence, energy and perseverance at the bar that he showed at type-setting. He began at the lowest rung of the ladder and has worked himself up by his own industry and ability. He is one of the people, sprung from the hard-toiling of the people, sprung from the hard-toiling masses, and is a fair representative of what men of that class are capable of attaining to.

His opponent, on the other hand, springs from an aristocratic and haughty family, which has not now, and never had the slightest sympathy with the toiling masses of men. We do not question his ability or his integrity; but we cite his nomination as evidence of the fact that the national tendencies of his party are to conservatism and aristocracy. It prefers one of the old families to one of the new; and when it comes down to the task of choosing between an aristocrat and a man of the people, its instincts drive it irresistibly to the support of the aristocrat.

For Lieutenant Governor the Republicans present a man who by legislative experience has proved his peculiar qualifications for the place to which he is named, and who by a pure life and an exalted devotion to what he believes to be right, has earned an enviable character for integrity and trustworthiness. No one questions his ability or fitness, and no one doubts his integrity. He is, in all respects, the right man in that place.

His opponent, on the contrary, has no qualifications whatever for the place. His career as a legislator was a complete failure. He earned no high reputation, either as a Senator or Representative, and was content to put in the years of his term as a mere nobody. He has never given the slightest evidence of a capacity to preside, which is one of the principal duties of the Lieutenant Governor, and as to the judicial capacity which will be required of that officer as a member of the Pardon Board, OLMSTEAD is as far superior to LATTA as the sun is to the moon.

For the office of Auditor General the Republicans present a man who has, by his services in that office, proven his capacity to fill it faithfully and well, and with an eye single to the public good. He, too, like PAXSON and BEATH, is a man of the people, fresh from the ranks, and the architect of his own fortune; and having shown himself a good officer in a high place, is fairly entitled to a re-election.

The Democratic candidate, however, is just the reverse of all this. He is devoid of talent, a failure at the bar, and a commonplace man in all respects. The Auditor General's office is one of the most important in the State, and it is not meet that it should be filled by one who has not the remotest conception of its duties and responsibilities.

For the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs the contrast presented by the two candidates is even greater than in the cases we have mentioned. Mr. BEATH, the Republican candidate, is a plain, earnest, painstaking, hard-working man, who believes it his duty to attend to the details of his office, and give his personal attention to whatever he has to do. He is unobtrusive and modest, and stumps around on his one leg with as much energy as if the fortunes of war had not maimed him for life.

"BUCK" MCCANDLESS, on the contrary, is a Philadelphia dandy, who dresses himself faultlessly in the latest style, and always wears kids of a fashionable color. He struts about Chestnut street as if he had just been lifted out of a band-box, and is altogether just the reverse of what the "hard-fisted" Democracy of old might be imagined to have been. He carries no rebel lead in his bones, we believe, and the war was distasteful to him when it became, as it did in the end, a crusade for liberty. As long as fugitive slaves were caught by the army and returned to their masters, he was content to remain; but when the tocsin of liberty sounded his mission as a soldier was over. His heart was with MCCLELLAN, and it is but natural that he should have a deep sympathy for FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Such is the character of the two tickets, and as such we commend them to the careful attention of the voters of the State.

A SOMEWHAT important International Convention, in the shape of a Postal Congress, assembles at Berne, Switzerland, today. The principal object of the Convention is to form a union of States and establish uniform rates of postage between and with the countries comprising such union. In addition to the United States, the following countries will be represented: Germany, Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Russia, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Roumania and Switzerland. The chief points of the memorial prepared for submission to the Convention are: All the countries entering into the proposed arrangement are to form a common postal department, under the name of "General Postal Union." The provisions of the agreement are to extend to letters, postal cards, newspapers and other printed matter, and samples of goods. Each country fixes the rate of postage for its home letters; but for foreign letters the rate of postage is to be uniform, no matter how near or distant the foreign country may be to which the letter is directed. A letter from France to England is to cost no more postage than one from France to Russia, and no foreign letter is to cost more than eight cents of United States money, four pence of English money, etc. This applies, of course, to single letters alone, the weight of which is fixed at one ounce. The most radical change, however, which the new arrangement proposes to introduce in postal matters is, that each country is to keep whatever postage it collects for foreign as well as home mail matter, and that every country becoming a party to the arrangement agrees to transmit all mail matter from one country to another free of charge, thus doing completely away with the whole present complicated system of settlements between the postal departments of the various countries. The majority of the countries to be represented in the Convention are said to have already, in an informal manner, agreed upon the foregoing points.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, which has always been a Democratic paper, speaks thus of its own party:

"A political organization is judged by its leaders, and this is why one of the great parties of this country has fallen into such bad repute. The prominent wire-pullers or 'managers' of the Democratic party have not shown common sense enough during the last fifteen years to set up a ward politician, if it were all concentrated in a single head, and he were invested with it. They are worse than the old Bourbons, who learned nothing and forgot nothing, for they have lost sight of the remnants of a true faith which clung to them, and have acquired new and illustrious idlies with each recurring season."

## PERSONAL.

By a recent order of the British War Office, every Waterloo soldier will henceforth receive a pension of eighteen pence a day, and it is hoped that this beggarly sum will keep the veterans from beggary.

General F. P. Blair is prostrated with a serious illness, from which it is feared he may not recover. His health has been impaired for some time past, and it appears that his summer search for that great boon is not likely to prove successful.

The country will long remember the heroic exhibition of Deborah Stiner, who, in January last, rather than desert her invalid mother, whom she could not save, preferred to perish in the flames. To her memory a tablet has just been erected in Emmanuel church, New York.

One of the members of Professor Hayden's exploring expedition—a son of Congressman Shanks, of Indiana, is lying dangerously ill in the heart of the Colorado wilderness. He cannot be moved. Stores have been sent for in case he be snowed in all winter in the inaccessible and lonely gorge. His position is helpless and melancholy in the extreme.

To his many other Bourbon accomplishments, it appears that Bob Toombs adds that of getting beastly drunk. The Gainesville *Eagle*, of Georgia, says it wouldn't mind taking him for Governor if he would only keep from getting drunk," while the Atlanta *News* says: "We are decidedly of the opinion that General Toombs drunk will make a better Governor for Georgia than the most sanctimonious total-abstinence individual that could be trotted out for the position." Jess so.

A disabled soldier last week passed through the villages on the Stonnington (Conn.) road, in search of his mother, from whom he ran away while living in Providence thirty-five years ago. He had been punished severely by his mother and, being sent to the store with a five dollar gold piece to buy a pound of tea, he left with the money and soon joined the regular army. Since then he has been through almost every experience of a rough soldier's life, and has several wounds; but he now seeks his mother to ask her forgiveness, and give her the pound of tea and the change for the five dollar gold piece.

TAXES are light, in Japan. Last year only a little over $1,000,000 duties were collected on $29,105,057 imports. Upon this large importation the warehouse rents, entrance and clearance fees, fines, penalties and miscellaneous charges were only $47,276.

An English paper speaks of Governor Moses, of South Carolina, as the "Great North American thief," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* very properly regards it as a personal insult to every Democratic repudiationist.

The necessities of trade will soon compel an active movement in our great staples of export, which may and probably will supply all the essentials of a sound and general prosperity.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The coming conundrum: Is there gold in the Black Hills?

New York, as all great cities should do, is preparing for *abattoirs*.

Ladies wore their summer muslins yesterday be-gauze of the heat.

The bell punch is the street railroad conductor's artificial conscience.

Prayers for rain were made in all the Philadelphia churches last Sunday.

The *Post* is as impervious to satire as is the back of a duck to a shower of rain.

Tyndall, in effect, says that matter is the wise man's God; the coward's—no matter!

The New York *Herald* is still frantically stirring the dust of the shadowy Bard of Avon.

The farmers are growing fearful lest their corn shall be parched before it is plucked.

Maybe if the detectives had Ross's telescope they would succeed in finding "little Charlie."

The Democracy are trying to carry this election by bragging. The Republicans must do it by work.

Welcome. The British Amateur Oarsmen are going to pay us a visit during the Centenial ceremonies.

An immense stock yard is being constructed in Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Memphis is boasting of its cleanliness and excellent sanitary condition. Now let it show us a little godliness.

Senator Thurman sickness is like that of the *cantatrice* who has fallen out with the director and will not sing.

Manufactures are steadily growing in the West, and are making a promising, though as yet small beginning in the South.

There is a sharp contest going on between the wheat speculators of Chicago and the grangers of the Northwestern States.

The Lincoln monument at Springfield, Illinois, in design and execution is said to be the equal of the Canova pile at Vienna.

"A little more cider too." Kalamazoo, Michigan, has a cider mill capable of making four hundred barrels of that beverage a day.

The facility of flop possessed by the leaders of the Democracy is something that would surprise a walrus and cover a seal with confusion.

A Bourbon exchange takes us to task for doubting the efficiency of the Democratic party. Well; we freely confess its efficiency for iniquity.

Broken fragments of the Ninth Commandment can be picked up now-a-days in almost every opposition newspaper office in the country.

The *Post* apparently holds the Republican party responsible for every evil, from grasshoppers to yellow fever, and from hard times to short crops.

An ex-confederate Senator takes Baxter's place on the Arkansas Democratic ticket, and thus gives the Bourbons a chance to work under their old flag.

Blobbs knows a young civil engineer who has taken so much iron for his constitution but he can't hold a compass in his hand without affecting the needle.

Illinois is quite well off. The total of all property assessed in that State for this year is $1,105,322,830, the average amount of all property per capita being $446.

Now that the crop of the new cotton year is beginning to come forward, doleful reports of injuries by drouth and insects are being made. It is always the case.

Twenty horses die in New York city every day, which gives a total of more than six thousand a year. Their carcasses are rendered to the rendering companies.

Nothing like a scandal for an advertisement. The tickets for Beecher's lectures in Massachusetts are selling so rapidly that the price has been put up to a dollar and a half.

To-day two national religious conventions will sit to discuss matters of interest and importance to the future welfare of each—those of the Unitarians and Universalists.

A profitable, but comparatively new branch of industry is being prosecuted in South Carolina—the mining of crude phosphate. Eighteen companies are engaged in the business.

There seems some prospect of the cheap Nova Scotia coals getting a footing in our Eastern markets as house fuel, not because they are at all equal to our Cumberland coals, but because they cost less.

We grant that large numbers of the Southern Bourbons are enlightened enough: the difficulty in the case of many of them seems to be that wickedness has a no-development with knowledge.

Think of the future effects of the revolution in industry and trade which steam has introduced. Virtually there are yet 850,000,000 of the world's population awaiting the introduction of this wonderful motor.

Some philosopher remarks that there is something in the office of dog catcher to New York city which invariably brings out the best side of the incumbent. Here is an opening for the editor of the St. Louis *Dispatch*.

The New York *Herald* says: "There is a marked absence of the extravagance and absurdities of former seasons, and a marked improvement in matters of taste." This has reference to the fall fashions, however —not to the columns of that paper.

## The Unsavory Record of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

The Democratic Convention at Pittsburgh, after the manner of the old-fashioned leaders of the Democracy, felt back on the "time-honored" principles and record of the party. We should have preferred a fair fight on an open field on immediate issues, but are thankful for any offer of battle that promises an opportunity for the conflicting lines to clinch.

We propose now in this campaign to meet the Democracy on their chosen field, and to show what this record is to which they refer so confidently, the more confident, perhaps, because the merciful shadows of history are closing around it.

The Democracy prefer that you put on trial this fall not their creed, but their faith—not their present acts, but their past record. We accept the issue, and with this number begin the systematic presentation of certain salient facts of that "record" which have never yet been withdrawn, recanted or apologized for, and which consequently the late convention at Pittsburgh reaffirmed.

On the 16th of January, 1861, when the red sunrise of war was breaking, the Democracy of Philadelphia assembled in National Hall to give expression to the views of the party on the impending crisis. The old leaders of the Democracy were there—names which, in mercy to the living and the dead we suppress now. The general tone of the speakers was for peace at any price. One of the resolutions distinctly approved and indorsed the President in the unfortunate stand, taken on Attorney General Black's remarkable opinion, that the Government could not enforce its own authority against a defiant State. The twelfth resolution, however, is so pregnant with deliberate treason that we reproduce it in full:

*Resolved*, That in the deliberate judgment of the Democracy of Philadelphia, and, so far as we know, of Pennsylvania, the dissolution of the Union by the separation of the South—a result we shall most sincerely deplore—*may release this Commonwealth from the bonds which now connect it with the Confederacy, and would authorize and require its citizens, through a Convention, to be assembled for that purpose, to determine with whom their lot shall be cast*—whether with the North and East, whose fanaticism has brought this untold misery upon us, or with our brethren of the South, whose wrongs we feel as our own, or whether Pennsylvania shall stand by herself, ready, when occasion offers, to bind together the broken Union and resume her place of loyalty and devotion.

On this date only South Carolina, Florida, and Mississippi had yet passed ordinances of secession; and yet here were the Philadelphia Democracy, in hot haste treasonably acknowledging the right of secession and proclaiming the Union abolitionized, and gravely deliberating where Pennsylvania should go, "with a most significant intimation that she was bound to join their brethren of the South." At this early stage of the rebellion, no greater "aid or comfort to the enemy" could be given, and it was most promptly and cordially rendered.

This resolution stands yet as part of the record of the Democratic party. It has never been expunged, erased or retracted by any official action. The men who passed it still sit and lead in the councils of the party. Some of those present, it is true, finding themselves overpowered and outvoted, withdrew from the party and made good loyal war records for themselves—and notably one, James C. Vandyke, then and there abandoned the sinking ship and put on record his protest against the treasonable and pusillanimous spirit of the resolutions.

These resolutions, however, yet stand with the main portion of the men who passed it as part of the body corporate of the Democratic party, and in casting a Democratic vote in November the Pennsylvanian who does it reaffirms the treasonable intent and word of this the secession ordinance of Pennsylvania, passed only in a Democratic convention, it is true, but which, sure as fate, would have been passed in a Democratic Legislature, if God in wrath had ordained that Pennsylvania in 1861 should have been burdened with one.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

## REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

### Take Courage, Invalids.

Pain and weakness produce despondency, and the invalid who is laboring under bodily torture, debility and mental depression at the same time is indeed in a pitable condition. But let all who are thus situated take heart. A balm is provided, both for their physical and mental infirmities, in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among the commonest sources of pain, uneasiness and melancholy are the diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the alimentary canal, the nerves and the muscles, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, headache, hysteria, and rheumatism, all of which yield readily to the regulating, invigorating and purifying influence of this peerless vegetable tonic, stimulant and restorative. Take courage, sorrowful invalids; you will find the help you need in Hostetter's Bitters.


## Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.

Open daily from 9 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid on DEPOSITS SIX Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office gratis.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. B. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Poltauske, Jacob Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

## RHEUMATISM AND GOUT,

Lavielle's Lavielle's Lavielle's

Dr. Lavielle's Great French Remedy, a sure cure.

Dr. Lavielle requested an analysis of his Remedy by M. Oostin Henry, Member of and Chief Analyst to the Imperial Academy of Medicine of Paris, who closes his profound and equally conscientious analysis by these remarkable words:

"The anti-gout liquid of Dr. Lavielle, according to its analysis, is composed of substances febrifuge, antiperiodic, diuretic and purgative. It is a happy combination for effecting the desired end."

Kept and for sale at

Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

## LADIES' SEMINARY,

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address

T7th8 J. JEWETT PARKS.

## PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached by Railroad from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address

MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
T7th8 Ellicott City P. O., Howard County, Maryland.

## "SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

FOR BOYS.

Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
T7th8 PRINCIPAL.

## BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,

A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 22 GRANT STREET.

The next Session will begin MONDAY, September 7th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leonhart. French by Prof. Dansse, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Rohbock. For admission or information, apply to the Rector.

REV. R. J. COSTER, A. M.

## SELECT SCHOOL.

THE MISSES MACRUM

Will Reopen their School for Girls and Boys, on MONDAY, September 7th, at 49 North Diamond, Allegheny. Early application should be made by the Friends and patrons, at the Rooms of tuition.

T7th8

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA. (For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PAULSON, Esq., 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

1776. 1876.

## INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

In accordance with the several Acts of the Congress of the United States, providing for the Celebration of the

## CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

Of American Independence, there will be held in FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, in the year 1876, an

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

Of Arts, Manufactures, and Products of the Soil and Mine.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 19th of April and closed on the 19th of October.

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

To secure space for exhibits in the Buildings or the Park, early application should be made. The necessary forms for application, together with the Regulations for Exhibitors and needed information, will be forwarded on application to the Office of the Centennial Commission.

A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General.
J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary. T7th8

## Pittsburgh, Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.

Fifth avenue having been completed, the cars of this line are now running to

Oakland Every Seven Minutes,

AND TO

East Liberty Every Fifteen Minutes,

WITHOUT CHANGE.

The Road has been entirely rebuilt with Double Track, and is in first-class condition.

THE CARS ARE NEW & FIRST-CLASS,

And the Company is now able to offer to the public accommodations

UNEQUALLED IN THIS CITY.

This Route to East Liberty presents the advantages of FREQUENT, QUICK AND REGULAR TIME through the most beautiful avenue in the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

W. B. BARTON, President.

## NEW JEWELRY STORE.

T. P. BEDILION & CO.,

DEALERS IN
SOLID SILVER WARE,
American and Foreign Watches,
DIAMONDS, CHAINS, SETS OF JEWELRY, &c.,

NO. 75 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SPECIALTY—REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES

DRY GOODS.

## NOW READY!

NEW

## FALL DRY GOODS!

AT

## A. D. McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market St.

EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS

Choice Seasonable Goods.

## New Fall Dry Goods!

GREAT

## Closing Out SALE!

$125,000

WORTH OF

## Dry Goods

Marked Down to Close Out!

## James Caldwell & Co.

Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.

Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold

REGARDLESS OF COST.

The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.

To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.

A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.

Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.

Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.

Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.

## James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

## NEW Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

## SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

## Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

## LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

## MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

## A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ESTD 1858.

## DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER

THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PREPARATION EVER OFFERED FOR MAKING

EREAD.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.

Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.

Doo

THE

Union Banking Co

Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.,

HILADELPHIA.

apital, - - $700,000.

e offer our services to Banks, Bank-
, Merchants and Manufacturers of
tsburgh and Western Pennsylvania
ring an Eastern Correspondent.

emittances acknowledged on day of
eipt, accounts rendered monthly,
l all business sent us will receive
mpt and personal attention.

JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.

C. MUSSELMAN, President.

## FINANCE AND TRADE.

ONDAY EVENING, September 14, 1874.

e local money market is quiet. There
no changes in the rates for money to be
ted; good commercial paper is easily
at moderate rates, and the customers
e banks who are in good standing are
pleased with the financial situation.
e gold market, in sympathy with for-
exchange, is weak. That the general
ency of the market is to be heavy is
reasonable to expect, when the fact is
n into account that the supply of
n bills will steadily increase for
this to come, and will be
until the present cotton
is marketed. In addition to this we
of large railroad loans being negotia-
n Europe against which bills are now
g drawn; New York Central has sold
nd lot of mortgages on the consolida-
oad and we hear of other large loans
g negotiated and it may safely be said
in the foreign markets there is more
osition to take American securities.
old loans the rates are from flat to 1
2 per cent. for carrying, and but for
arge short interest in gold and the
paratively reduced stock in the coun-
nd available for the market a consid-
ably lower premium might reasona-
be expected.
he currency movement here is again
e usual condition, *i. e.*, of a premium.
ange on New York is quoted at 75c
thousand discount, and some of the
s to-day have been free buyers of
notes. This is an encouraging sign
dicting that Pittsburgh "is selling
than she is buying, and that the bal-
of local trade is in favor of home deal-
The movement of the currency to the
is delayed this season for the reason
the farmers are holding back their
t from market, being so advised to
y the grangers, and to punish
ossible, the Chicago and Milwaukee
ilators who have been selling down by
s of options the price of wheat. It is
ed that the wheat market, so far as
mber deliveries are concerned, has
largely oversold. Whatever may be
erits of the contest the fact remains
he wheat crop must be moved and
eted, and that both currency and the
eads will be required to do the work.
longer the farmers delay up to the
g of navigation to send their grain to
et the greater the amount which the
eads will have to carry.
the New York market there was report-
ge purchases of Columbus, Chicago and
a Central first mortgage bonds, which
d the price up to 71, a sale, "seller 60,"
g been made at 70. It is now said, on ap-
tly good authority, that the interest on
bonds will be paid by the guarantors of
use of the road—the Pennsylvania Rail-
Company—in pursuance of contract and
lated January 22, 1869 and amended Feb-
1, 1870.
road is leased to the Pittsburgh, Cincin-
nd St. Louis Railway Company, and the
rvania Company guarantees the lease.
the interest on one class of the Columbus,
hicago and Indiana Central second mort-
onds was allowed to go by default, there
been fears that the interest on the first
ages would also be disbursed.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company were
law committed to paying the interest on
ond mortgages which defaulted, but are
itted on the firsts, and also on another
of seconds, on which interest has been

e United States Consul at Rotterdam, in
nual report to the Secretary of State,
ts his observations on the losses in,
loss of confidence in, American
d securities in Holland, and sug-
that confidence in them can only be
d and retained by legislation which will
the following objects:
e possibility of making a reliable inves-
n to ascertain whether, and to what an-
it money has really been paid on the
al capital of companies. That common
t shares of no real value being issued in
ous quantities circulating from hand to

e powers of the presidents of companies
to be by law clearly defined and wisely
l. By experience the European public
come to the conviction that under the
t system the arbitrary power of presi-
is perhaps the most efficient cause of the
ous results of so many railroad enter-
The capability and honesty of one man
the main guarantee of the trustworthi-
ad success of a company, the transfer of
ower to a man less worthy can change
ry very soon, at least doubtful affair, and
rise which in its origin and by its na-
ered the best security.

e following table shows the prices of
government bonds, railway stocks,
it the various sessions of the New
Stock Exchange during the day.
shed by the St. Clair Banking Com-
No. 16 Sixth street:

| nday 14, 1874. | 10:30 | 11:30 | 12:30 | 1:30 | 2:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A M | A M | P M | P M | P M |
| | 109¾ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| s, 1881, coup | 117½ | ..... | 117½ | ..... | 117½ |
| | 112 | ..... | 112 | ..... | 112 |
| | 115 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 115 |
| | 115 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 115 |
| 65, new | 115½ | ..... | 115½ | ..... | 115½ |
| 67 | 116 | ..... | 116 | ..... | 116 |
| 68 | 116½ | ..... | 116½ | ..... | 116½ |
| | 110¾ | ..... | 110½ | ..... | 110½ |
| coupons | 111 | ..... | 111 | ..... | 111 |
| y 6's | 117½ | ..... | 117½ | ..... | 117½ |
| ver cents | 112¾ | ..... | 112 | ..... | 112 |
| d 'Ds | 75¾ | 75¾ | 80¼ | 80¼ | 80¼ |
| Mail | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| Express | ..... | 106 | ..... | 107 | ..... |
| argo Express | ..... | 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| an Express | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | ..... | 97¼ |
| States Express | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67½ |
| ork Central | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | ..... | 104¾ |
| | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| n Central | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| n Southern | 75¾ | 75¾ | ..... | 75¾ | 75¾ |
| Central | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | ..... |
| d & Title pf | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | ..... |
| & Northw'n | 35½ | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| referred | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | 80 |
| land | ..... | 100¾ | 101 | 101 | 101¼ |
| , common | ..... | 32¾ | 32¾ | 32½ | 32¾ |
| common | 32¾ | ..... | 33 | 32¾ | 32¾ |
| Pac | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91¾ |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| cific | 33¾ | 34¼ | 34¼ | 34¾ | 34¼ |
| and Alton | ..... | 90 | ..... | ..... | 90 |
| H. & Erie | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| | ..... | 125 | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| d & St. Joe | ..... | 24 | 24¼ | 24 | 24 |
| & Pac preferred | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| B. C | 88¾ | 88¾ | ..... | 88 | 88¾ |
| | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ina, April | ..... | 17½ | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| ina, July | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| 's | ..... | 38¾ | ..... | ..... | 38¾ |

e following is a report of the Philadelphia Stock Board at
to-day. Furnished by Luther S.
nan, broker, 95 Fourth avenue:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Central, sales 53⅞ | ..... | ..... |
| lvania scrip sales 100⅝ | ..... | ..... |
| | 55¼ | 55½ |
| Companies of New Jersey, sales 127 | ..... | ..... |
| k | 77¼ | ..... |
| Valley | 61½ | 61¾ |
| n Valley | ..... | 90 |
| T navigation Company | 14¾ | 15 |
| St. L. m'ge bonds | ..... | 63½ |

### GENERAL MARKET.

ICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
MONDAY, September 14, 1874. }

general tone of business, in nearly all
es, to-day was good, and considering the
stances there was a fair movement in
eral branches of trade. Transactions
and oats were somewhat checked
differences between the views of
and sellers; and about noon the fire
consumed the pork and bacon ware-
of Reese Owens & Co., caused a partial
don of trade in that vicinity for an hour

ew York *Daily Bulletin* speaking of the
and the crops, says: "Corn is no doubt
ewhat affected in many localities, but
ints do not appear so general as during
nth, and it may be safe to say that the
the cotton belt have extended also
Western corn districts. Fastmage no
s suffering more seriously than any-
se, and at this season rains cannot be
for to afford much relief. This will ne-
e earlier feeding than usual, and may
lecided influence on the hay crop, as
oats and all kind of fodder."
ments in prices to-day were not very
us. Corn and oats were about as here-
with buyers of the latter grain a little
l to hold off. Groceries are unchanged
with a strong and active demand for
at our quotations. In provisions, we
lightly weaker feeling in hams, while
shade firmer. Potatoes under the in-
of heavy receipts have declined about
bushel.
llowing are the receipts of the leading
of produce since our last:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| bls | 1,700 | Apples, bbls | 64 |
| xes | 25 | Wheat, sks | 363 |
| pkgs | 25 | Oats, sks | 2,333 |
| , bushels | 4,320 | Bacon, lbs | 963 |
| | 30 | Peaches, crates | 2 |
| | 639 | | |

llowing quotations are prices realized
lesale transactions, unless otherwise
d. On small sales, dealers will charge
nce. Prices of grain, unless stated to
trary, are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

ur — Transactions were somewhat
r — Transactions were somewhat
r to-day by the differences between
and sellers, as to the value of oats and
Wheat continues quiet at unchanged
s. Choice Kentucky and Illi-
s follows: Choice Kentucky and Illi-
te wheat at $1 25@1 27; Pennsylvania
o white wheat at $1 23@1 25; red $1 13@1 15.
steady at former prices, and we quote
for high mixed and yellow

## New York Finance and Trade.

**Gold Closed at 109⅞.**

NEW YORK, September 14, 1874.

MONEY.

2@3½ per cent. Prime discounts short at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING

483½ for sixty days; 485½@488 for sight.

GOLD

109⅜@109¾ were opening and closing prices. Carrying rates 1-64@1 per cent. for borrowing, to flat at close. Treasury disbursements $161,000. Customs receipts $408,000.

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri 6s | 93¾ | Virginia, old | 23 |
| Tennessee, old | 73 | N. Carolina, old | 20 |
| Tennessee, new | 73½ | N. Carolina, new | 19 |
| Virginia, new | 29 | | |

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. coupons, 1881 | 117¾ | 5-20s, 1867 | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1862 | 112¾ | 5-20s, 1868 | 116¾ |
| 5-20s, 1864 | 115 | New 5s | 112¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865 | 115¾ | 10-40s | 111¾ |
| 5-20s, 1865, new | 115¾ | Currency 6s | 117 |

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks moderately active and firm during the morning dealings, with a general advance, Union Pacific advancing 1¾. The Stock Exchange during the last hour of business was the scene of great excitement and a sharp advance in some of the Western roads, notably Northwest, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Wabash, and with the subsequent reaction, a very active business was done in Northwest and St. Paul common, Rock Island, Wabash, Union Pacific and Western Union, dealings having been attended with unusual animation. Northwest common rose from 35¾ to 38⅝, and preferred from 57¾ to 61. St. Paul common advanced from 32¾ to 34 and reacted to 33⅜; Rock Island and Wabash advanced about 1 per cent. but lost the part of improvement in the closing. The general market in closing business was steady in tone. The chief advance during the morning was in Union Pacific, while the market, and Western Union and Lake Shore. Great excitement and activity set in the day after the "Granger" stocks, was caused by a rumor that the Court of Wisconsin had decided favorable to railroads. This is denied by the Granger. As speculators have been discounting on a contrary decision, there was a general "short" interest, and its sudden covering on this rumor, but just previous to call when it was discovered that none of the railroad officials here or anybody else could verify the rumor there was a reaction. Total sales about 100,000 shares, of which 30,000 were Western Union; 9,000 Pacific Mail; 8,000 Erie; 34,000 Lake Shore; 33,000 Union Pacific; 17,000 Northwest, and 9,000 Wabash.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 50 | Do preferred | 52½ |
| W. U. Telegraph | 79¾ | Toledo & Wabash | 22¾ |
| Quicksilver | 50 | Do preferred | 53 |
| Adams Express | 100¾ | Fort Wayne | 91¾ |
| Wells-Fargo | 77 | Terre Haute | 9¼ |
| American Ex. | 53 | Do preferred | 23 |
| United States Ex. | 66¾ | Chicago & Alton | 98½ |
| Pacific Mail | 40¾ | Do preferred | 120 |
| N. Y. Central | 104¾ | Ohio & Mississippi | 24¾ |
| Erie | 51¾ | Clev., Col. & Cin. | 63 |
| Do preferred | 80 | Del., Lack. & W. | 107½ |
| Harlem | 126 | Lake Shore | 75¾ |
| Do preferred | 125 | Panama | 95¾ |
| Michigan Central | 75 | Illinois Central | 90 |
| P. F. W. & C. | 87 | Union Pac stock | 31 |
| Northwestern | 38⅝ | Union Pac land g'ts | 86¾ |
| Do preferred | 58¾ | Union Pacific bds | 85¾ |
| Rock Island | 101¾ | Hartford & Erie | 1 |
| N. J. Central | 104 | Delaware & Lac | 109 |
| St. Paul | 33¾ | | |

### MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

**Chicago Market.**

CHICAGO, September 14, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet; shipping superfine $4 65@4 87½.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1 04; No. 2, $1 00 cash; 97¾@ seller September; 99¾@ seller October; No. 3, 93½@94c; rejected 89@90c. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 75¾c regular; No. 2 yellow 76¾c regular; 75¾@ seller September; 73¾@ seller October; rejected nominal. Oats—firm and fairly active; No. 2 cash 47¾c seller September, 37½@ seller October; steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 35c. Barley—No. 2, 56c, cash or seller September; No. 3, 80@85c.

Provisions—Pork—demand active; $23 60 cash, $23 80 seller November. Lard—active demand fair and market firm; sales at 11¾c seller the year. Bulk meats active; shoulders held at 6½c.

Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 01.

On open Board in the afternoon wheat was firm and unchanged. Corn firmer at 76c seller September, 73½c seller October. Oats stronger; 47¾ @48c September.

**New York Live Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, September 14.—Beeves—Receipts, yesterday and to-day, 3,926; making 8,300 for the week, against 11,000 last week. The market opened with a dull feeling, and sales yesterday were slow at scarcely any improvement from the closing rates Friday; there was more life to-day and a little better demand, carrying prices up to the range of last week's rates, except for strictly prime native steers sold at 8s @8⅛ for poor to choice Texans $7 00@10 00; sales include 1,200 Texans at $7 00@8 75; 1,200 Kentucky steers at $8 00@13 00; 6 cars do, 7¾ cwt. $11 00@11 25; 8 cars do, 8 cwt, $11 50; 5 cars do, 8¼ cwt, $11 75@12 25; 12 cars do, 8 cwt, $11 50@13; 17 cars Illinois steers, 7¾ cwt, $11 75; 13 cars 7¼ cwt, $11 75@12 00; 6 cars, 8 cwt, $12 25; 4 cars do, 8¼ cwt, $9 50@11 00; 3 cars Iowa steers, scant 7½ cwt, $8 00; 7 cars Ohio do, 7¾ cwt, $11 00@12 50; 2 cars do, 8¾ cwt, $12 00@12 50; 4 cars do, 7¾ cwt, $11 75; 4 cars do, 7¾ cwt, $11 25@12 75; 10 cars Kentucky do, 8 cwt, $11 50@12 75; 2 cars do, 8¼ cwt, $12 00; 5 cars do, 6 cwt, $9 50; 6 cars do, 6¾ cwt, $10 00; and 13 cars do, 4½ cwt, $7 50@7 75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 9,460 head, making 28,650 head for the week, against 24,900 head last week. Supply large for the demand and prices easier for all grades. Sales include 1,200 Kansas and Texans at 4@5c; 1,000 Jerseys at 5@5½c; 1,000 Canadas at 5½@6c; and 1,000 Michigans at $5 25; 1 car do, 98 lbs, $6 00; 1 car do, 88 lbs, $5 87½; 1 car do, 94 lbs, $5 50; 1 car do, 79 lbs, at $6 37½; 1 car do, 90 lbs, $5 75; 1 car do, 74 lbs, at $6 12½; 1 car Kentucky do, 106 lbs, $5 12½; 1 car do, 97 lbs, $5 25; 1 car State do, 85 lbs, $5 75; 5 cars Canada lambs, 66 lbs, $5 00; 3 cars do, 68 lbs, $5 62½; 1 car do, 72 lbs, $5 50; 2 cars Pennsylvania do, 76 lbs, at 6c; 1 car Kentucky do, 69 lbs, $5 87½; 1 car do, 74 lbs, at 6c. Dressed—Receipts 27,400 for the week, against 27,400 last week; nothing doing in live hogs. Dressed firm and higher, closing at $9 00@9 25 for grass fed, and $7 37½ @9 25 for corn fed.

**New York Market.**

NEW YORK, September 13.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1025 bales; middling uplands 16½c; Orleans 15¾c. Net receipts 391 bales; gross 4,112 bales. Futures closed steady; sales 39,800 bales: September 15.13-16@15.14c; October 15.15-16@15.16c; November 15.15-16@15.16c; December 15.15-16@15.16c; January 15.15-16@15.16c; March 16.1-16@16.2-16c; April 16.3-16@16.4-16c. Flour steady; receipts 10,500 barrels; prices unchanged. Wheat is lower; sales of 40,000 bushels No. 3 spring at 94@96c; No. 2 Milwaukee at 98@ 99c; No. 1 spring at 99@$1 02; Red winter at $1 00. Barley nominal. Malt in fair request. Corn heavy and lower; receipts 23,500 bushels; sales 40,000 bushels at 74@74½c for mixed Western; receipts 72,000 bushels; mixed Western 67½@68c; white 68@69c. Hay and hops firm. Hides quiet. Petroleum easier; crude 45@7c; refined 12c. Eggs firm at 19@20c. Pork firmer at $23 45. Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Butter firm at 22@30c. Lard firmer at 11¾c. Cheese quiet at 11@12¾c. Whisky lower at $1 05.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, September 14.—The package trade was only moderate but jobbing branches were quite active. Cotton goods quiet in first hands, but mainly unchanged. In print cloths market was excited and prices tended downwards. Garners, Amoskeag and Wamsutta fancys and other leading brands were reduced to 5½c, 8 and 7c respectively, less 5c discount. Shawls and skirts fairly active. Woolens ruled quiet.

**Philadelphia Market.**

PHILADELPHIA, September 14.—Flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; choice red 1 29@1 30; amber 1 32@1 33; white 1 35@1 40. Corn firmer at 86c. Oats lower at 46c. Petroleum held at 12c for refined; 8½c for crude in barrels, and 7½c in bulk. Whisky firmer at $1 05. Butter—Western prime 23@24c; fair to good 20@22c. Cheese quiet; Western prime 12½@13½c. Eggs easier; Western 22c.

**Baltimore Market.**

BALTIMORE, September 14.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western superfine $4 60@4 75. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red $1 25. Corn dull at 90c. Oats steady at 50@53c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Pork $23 50@24 00. Bacon—shoulders 10¼@10¾c; clear rib 15@15½c. Lard 15c. Butter scarce; choice 24@27c. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky lower at $1 05@1 06.

**Indianapolis Market.**

INDIANAPOLIS, September 14.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active; red $1 00@1 02; amber $1 05@1 08. Corn 76@80c. Oats 47@49c. Rye firm at 80@85c. Barley 90@95c.

**Memphis Market**

MEMPHIS, September 14.—Flour steady at $5 00 @7 00. Oats firm at 50@60c. Corn firm at 80c. Lard active at 10@12c. Bacon active at 11@13½ @12@13½c.

**Oswego Market.**

OSWEGO, September 14.—Wheat dull; old No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 25. Corn unchanged.

**Memphis Market.**

MEMPHIS, September 14.—Cotton firm and higher; middling 15¾@15¾c.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

**MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.**

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wyoming | September 15 | Liverpool. |
| Belgic | September 15 | London. |
| Nevada | September 16 | Liverpool. |
| Anstralia | September 16 | Glasgow. |
| Hohenzollern | September 16 | Bremen. |
| Amerika | September 17 | Holland. |
| Frisia | September 17 | Hamburg. |
| Hamilton | September 19 | Liverpool. |
| Brittannic | September 19 | Liverpool. |
| City of Montreal | September 19 | Liverpool. |
| Nevada | September 19 | Glasgow. |
| The Spain | September 19 | Liverpool. |
| Cornwall | September 19 | Bristol. |
| Canada Paris | September 19 | Havre. |
| Donau | September 19 | Bremen. |
| Goethe | September 22 | Hamburg. |
| Idaho | September 22 | Liverpool. |
| Lessing | September 22 | Hamburg. |
| Scotia | September 23 | Liverpool. |
| Italia | September 23 | Glasgow. |
| State of Virginia | September 24 | Glasgow. |
| Thuringia | September 24 | Hamburg. |
| Calabria | September 26 | Liverpool. |
| Celtic | September 26 | Liverpool. |
| Elysia | September 26 | Glasgow. |
| Canada | September 26 | Liverpool. |
| Germanican | September 29 | Liverpool. |
| Wisconsin | September 29 | Liverpool. |
| Algeria | September 30 | Liverpool. |
| City of Brussels | September 30 | Liverpool. |
| State of Florida | September 30 | Glasgow. |
| Mosel | September 30 | Bremen. |

FROM BOSTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Atlas | September 15 | Liverpool. |
| Marathon | September 22 | Liverpool. |
| Hecla | September 29 | Liverpool. |

## RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, }
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, }
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 14, 1874. }

The following is the daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 7 P. M.:

| STATIONS. | ABOVE LOW WR | | CHANGE —ORS | | DIRECTION OF WIND | STATE OF WEATHER. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ft. | In | Ft. | In. | | |
| Cairo | 6 | 5 | +0 | 2 | S. | Fair. |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 8 | —0 | 2 | S. | Lt. Rain. |
| Davenport | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Fort Scully | 5 | 7 | ..... | ..... | N. W. | Clear. |
| Keokuk | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | W. | Cloudy. |
| Leavenworth | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | N. W. | Cloudy. |
| Louisville | 2 | 11 | +0 | 1 | S. | E. Fair. |
| Memphis | 6 | 2 | +0 | 1 | S. | E. Clear. |
| Nashville | 2 | 4 | —0 | 2 | E. | Fair. |
| Omaha | 4 | 4 | +0 | 4 | N. | Clearing. |
| Pittsburgh | 4 | 6 | +0 | 1 | N. | Clear. |
| Shreveport | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | Calm. | Clear. |
| St. Louis | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | S. | Thread'g. |
| St. Paul | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | N. W. | Clear. |
| Vicksburg | 11 | 8 | ..... | ..... | E. | Lt. Rain. |
| Wheeling | 4 | 10 | ..... | ..... | N. W. | Clear. |
| Dubuque | 4 | 6 | +0 | 1 | N. | Lt. Rain. |
| La Crosse | 3 | 2 | +0 | 1 | N. | Lt. Rain. |

GEORGE H. ROSE,
Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

**Wheeling.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., September 14, 1874.

Weather cloudy. River falling, with 2 feet 5 inches in the channel. The Science ran on a rock below Bellaire, on the down trip, and had to return for repairs.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

## RIVER NEWS.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.**

**Arrived.**

E. Bennett.....Bombshell.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.

**Departed.**

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Chieftain.....Bomberger.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....

MONONGAHELA—Eight inches.

**Boats Advertised to Depart.**

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated about eight inches and falling. The weather during the day was warm.

THE rate on cotton from Shreveport to New Orleans is $1 per bale.

THE steamer Fannie Tatum, is being lengthened 25 feet at Madison.

THE steamer R. W. Dugan, is running between Cincinnati and Pomeroy.

J. B. DUDDING is chief clerk of the Clara Scott. He was a Kanawha boatman.

CAPTAIN HENSHELL, is talking about placing another boat in the Cincinnati and Maysville trade.

THE steamer Emma Graham, has withdrawn from the Pomeroy trade, and has entered the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade.

CAPT. JOHN CARROLL, was the first steamboat captain ever licensed on any of the Western rivers at the age of nineteen.

THE packets on the slack water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. For further information see Captain A. S. Carlisle on the wharfboat.

EDWARD WILLIAMSON, pilot of the Emma Graham, accidentally fell into the hold of a barge this morning and broke his leg. He sustained a severe injury to his leg. He is about on crutches.

CINCINNATI.—For the purpose of low water excursions we will state that the St. James laid up last year September 17th, and came out again October 20th.

CAPTAIN JAS. W. CANNON, of the Robert E. Lee, has purchased a cottage residence in Memphis. The Memphis *Register* has resumed publication, and its river head, Larry O'Schmidt, is again happy.

WINONA.—The *Republican* of the 7th says: The steamer Tidal Wave, of the Diamond Jo Line, brought a large load of wheat from Red Wing, yesterday, for shipment by way of the Green Bay Road. It was elevated to-day, which is the first practical test the new elevator has had. It is superfluous to add that it works like a charm.

ST. LOUIS.—General Simpson, United States Engineer of Western river improvements, will make an inspection of the harbor to-day, between this point and Jefferson Barracks, for the purpose of improving the river channel. He is now at work at Devil's Island. Since taking charge of this very important branch of the government service he has made a number of changes for improvement of harbors at here and Cairo. The river men are pleased at the interest he has taken in the matter.

FORT BENTON, on the Upper Missouri, is chiefly important as being the depot of the fur trade for that whole section of the country. It has fifteen inhabitants, chiefly fur traders, firms who deal the largest are Powers & Co. and Baker & Co., who have extensive stocks of goods, which they sell to agents who go out in the mountains and trade for furs with the Indians. The stock of robes, furs and peltries collected at Benton the present season has been about the same as that of last year; the amount of wolf skins only about one-third as great.

WE find the following in the New Albany *Ledger-Standard* of the 10th.

"We learn from Col. J. Dukes, ex-Chief Engineer of the Air Line Railway, now superintendent of improvement of White river of the South, that Mr. Theodore Allen, Naval Engineer, is visiting St. Louis in the interest of some New York parties, who desire to establish an ocean line of steamers between Central Rfg Co, 4 cars staves; C Brown, 25 bbls cement, 1 car s pipe; Armstrong F & Mck, 11 sks beans; W Jenkins, 2 sks peanuts; H Sydam, 125 sacks f seed; J Hucksinstein, 1 car stone; A J Steele, 3 bdls shafts; A Guckenheimer & Bro, 1 car stavesaw; Jones & Co, 1 do flour; Holmes & Co, 2 do lime; G H Herron & Bro, 5 bbls sugar; P Dull & Son, 25 sks potatoes; Isabella Furnace Co, 5 cars lime stone; Rev J Brann, lot h h goods; J Reed, 1 car s pipe; D W Hunteman & Co, 1 lot new furniture; A J Nellis & Co, 1 bbl w iron; Koerner & Bros, 15 sks starch, 5 crates do; Stockfield & N, 4 bbls indoe, 5 sacks flour; Dix & Irish, 7 Miller, 1 car s pipe; R McClain, 1 do lumber.

**Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.**

B H Voskamp, 50 brls flour, 200 sks do; Fred Seitman, 10 brls do, 100 sks do; Laing & McBaldin, 2 brls cement; Wm Wallace, 1 brls cement; H J McCracken & Bro, 1 car hay; McCalla & Co, 40 sacks result; Halliday & Co, 50 bush potatoes; P Duff & Son, 28 sks oats; Arbuckles & Co, 80 casks tobacco, 15¼ butts do, 50 pails do; H McCracken & Bro, 5 brls potatoes, 45 do wheat; L G Graff & Co, 79 bales straw; McIlhenny & Hood, 152 sks wheat; Eagle Cotton Mills, 38 bales cotton; H Swanbeck, 1 car bulk feed; Marshall, K & Co, 141 sks wheat; F Y Rainey, 1 car bulk feed; Wm Wallace, 1 brls cement; 2 bdls hoops; Jenkins & Bro, 200 brls flour; Eagle Cotton Mills, 17 bales cotton.

**Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.**

Union P M Co, 1 car lumber; J L McCloskey, do do; Howe Mach Co, 1 car wagons; Lockhart & Frew, 2 cars fire brick; Jas M Walker, 1 car terra ware; Plunkett & Co, 3 cars straw; Thomas McCoy, 1 car ice; Arbuckles & Co, 150 tes starch; Dilworth Bros, 25 do do; Hartley, McKee & Co, 2 bdls hose; James H Loh & Co, 2 brl eggs; C Kennedy, 1 box sundries; H & W Junkinson, 1 case indoe; S Lippincott & Co, 2 hhds tobacco; Hamilton & James, 12 brls clay; B Frank & Co, 1 case indoe; Howe S M Co, 1 crate wheels; A L Murphy, 3 cutting bars; J S Dilworth & Co, 20 cases tobacco; Hartley McKee & Co, 1 bale feathers; J Hay, 1 car hay; Fairman & Co, 1 pail; Fairman & H, 22 bags wheat; F Eichenlaub, 1 lot furniture; Chas Espy, 1 pkg standards; Jas Hutchison & Co, 1 car hay; Wm Lang & Co, 6 coal chairs; Jos Holzheimer, 9 bureaus; J H Russell, indoe; Fairman & H, 178 bags wheat; Dan'l Wallace, 200 do flour; Watt, Lang & Co, 50 bbls do; H W Buffum & Co, 5 bxs bottles; Spencer, McK & Co, 7 empty do; Mason, Sweeney & Co, 1 bbl sperm oil; H W Buffum, 4 bxs bottles; J C Buffum, 7 do do; J B Smith & Son, 7 bbls lanterns; Wm Phelps & Son, 7 sks sorting; H H Conroy, 1 sks ware; T J Wallace, 1 case tobacco; P P M Co, 1 lot paper.

**Allegheny Valley Railroad.**

C Howard & Son, 13 cars stone; W J Baugh man, 2 do lime; C L Ice Co, 2 do ice; Godfrey & Mark, 2 cars hay; Wm Wright & Co, 50 bbls refined oil; W Welsh & Co, 100 sks oats; Paul & Kier, 2 cars brick; Lang & McKallip, 17 sks oats.

**Receipts of Ore, Pig Metal and Blooms.**

The following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.
P. E. R. LESSEE.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 19 | Laughlin & Co, o | 4 |
| J W Porter, m | 7 | Graff, B & Co, m | 4 |
| Caughey & H, m | 2 | W Springer, s | 1 |
| Pittsb'g & C Co, m | 10 | Pittsb'g & C Co, m | 1 |
| Byers, McC & Co, m | 1 | Isabella Furnace, o | 10 |
| Wilson, L & Co, m | 2 | Lindsey & McC, m | 4 |
| Wm. Metcalf, m | 2 | Rogers & B, m | 4 |
| Shoenb'r, B & Co, o | 7 | | |
| Total | | | 88 |

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILWAY.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lucy Furnace, o | 5 | Lloyd & B, m | 1 |
| Clark & Co, m | 1 | Isabella Furnace, o | 1 |
| Zug & Co, o | 3 | | |
| Total | | | 20 |

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nimick & Co, m | 2 | J Moorhead, m | 3 |
| Lewis, O & P, m | 3 | Jones & L, m | 3 |
| Total | | | 11 |

**Coal Received by A. V. R. R.**

| | Cars. | | Cars. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Armstrong, D & Co | 30 | Sable Coal Co | 20 |
| N Y & C G Co | 50 | | |
| Total | | | 100 |

## RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 8 A. M. and 12 M.

**For all Points on the Monongahela River.**

STEAMER GENEVA.....Capt. M. A. Cox
STEAMER ELECTOR.....Capt. R. R. Abrams
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN Capt. J. L. Hendricks
STEAMER E. BENNETT..Capt. P. Donaldson

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

FIRST RISE.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

ROVER,

OF GRAY'S IRON LINE,

Will leave as announced above.

Will give through bills of lading to Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Quincy, Hannibal City, Kansas City, St. Jo, Lawrence, Omaha, Sioux City, Denver, San Francisco, Nashville, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Jefferson, and all points South and Southwest. For lowest rates apply to

BLACK & GOLLINGWOOD,
G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
or
R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street.

IMPORTANT TO PILOTS.

**THE STEAMER LILLIE**

Will leave the foot of Ferry street for Pomeroy, Ohio, on THURSDAY, September 17th, at 12 o'clock M. For Pilots and River Men wishing to see the low water channel this will be a good opportunity. For passage, &c., apply on Board.

R. R. KENDALL, Master.

PITTSBURGH STORAGE CO.,

Storers and Shippers of Merchandise,

Warehouses and Office, 23 & 25 Wood St.

Arrange prepared to Receive all kinds of

MERCHANDISE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

On Storage, at Reasonable Rates.

No charge for handling goods in Warehouse. Address or apply to

F. L. SHALLENBERGER, Manager.

3p

J. H. McMILLAN,

No. 347 LIBERTY STREET,

General Commission Merchant,

And Dealer in all kinds of Grain, Broom Corn, Handles, Hops, &c.

Orders for shipment and consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.,

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
NITRIC ACID, ENGLISH AND CITRIC SODA,
And AQUA AMMONIA.

OFFICE—NO. 15 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH

Fairbank's Standard

Scales

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Also Baggage Barrows, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawers, &c. Grocers' Fixtures. Scales Repaired Promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
48 Wood Street Pittsburgh.

TTh8

SWEET POTATOES (JERSEY.)

WATER MELLONS,
PEACHES,
PLUMS,
GRAPES,
APPLES.

FRESH BUTTER AND EGGS DAILY.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
303 LIBERTY STREET.

## FINANCIAL.

BONDS.

We have for sale a small amount of

"SUB DIST. SCHOOL BONDS"

THESE BONDS BEAR

Eight Per Cent. Interest,

Payable annually, and are in all respects A FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

PRÆTSCH, STROUS & CO.,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

**BANKS AND BANKERS.**

BANKING HOUSE
OF
The Security Company
No. 819 CHESTNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

The business of this Company is divided into the four following departments, separate and distinct from each other, viz:

BANKING,
INSURANCE,
REAL ESTATE,
ST

## CITY MATTERS.

### A Child Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy belonging to a Mr. Braden, ran away on North avenue, Allegheny. There were two children in the vehicle at the time and they were both thrown out, one of them suffered a fracture of the skull.

### A Stable Burned.

Between five and six o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the stable of Mr. Reilly, feed dealer, located near the corner of Roberts street and Roffers alley. The Fire D partment was called and the flames were extinguished with a loss of probably $250.

### Water Committee Meeting.

The Water Committee will hold a meeting this evening, and it is important that every member should attend, as the bids for the rising mains will be opened. The contract involves an expenditure of $100,000, and the members can see the importance of being on hand

### Alleged Illegal Commitment.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, Edward Cummins, through his counsel, filed a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Warden Smith, keeper of the County Jail, requiring him to produce in Court the body of said Cummins, who alleges that he has been illegally committed by Alderman Kreutzer, on a suit for debt. The writ was granted, and made returnable this morning, at 10 o'clock.

### Base Ball—Fatal Accident.

On Saturday evening, while some boys were playing base ball on Shaw's strawberry lane, Allegheny City, an accident occurred which resulted fatally yesterday afternoon. While one of the boys was striking at the ball, the bat slipped from his hands and struck another boy named Sullivan on the head. The injured youth was taken to his home, but notwithstanding every attention he died yesterday afternoon about four o'clock P. M. An inquest will be held by the coroner to-day.

### Fell into a "Man-hole."

Yesterday an employee of W. T. Dunn, contractor, accidentally fell into a "man-hole" over the Try street sewer, the cover of which had been left off. He was precipitated a distance of about 60 feet, and his fellow-workmen fully expected to see him brought out dead. When they looked down, he shouted to them for a rope, which was speedily lowered to him. He adjusted the rope under his arms, and with the aid of the men above, ascended the ladder. He did not appear to have suffered any serious injury. He was taken to his home in Allegheny however, with a view of securing a physician to make an examination.

### An Irreligious Camp Meeting.

For some time past the Allegheny detectives have known of a bad lot who were "camping out" in Watson's Hollow, on the Perrysville road. The denizens of the camp were, for the most part, women, and many of their transient visitors have, by their drunken disorderliness, kept the dwellers in the neighborhood in a state of excitement for some two weeks past. The officers have made various attempts to capture the women, but all were unsuccessful until Sunday night, when detectives Scott, Swayne and Geary, under the leadership of Chief Clark, surrounded the camp, and captured Ellen McLaun, Margaret Conner, Kate Mullen, and Minnie Coulter. Yesterday morning Mayor Fleming sent each of the women to the Workhouse for six months.

### Runaway Accident.

Yesterday morning a man named James McChesney, of the firm of McCaskey & McChesney, livery stable keepers, was seriously injured by a runaway accident on Beaver avenue, near Strawberry lane, Allegheny. He was driving into the city, when his horse took fright and commenced kicking. Mr. McChesney was thrown from his seat to the rear part of the wagon. This left the horse without any restraint, and he ran furiously. Mr. McChesney was thrown violently from the wagon, his head striking against the curb stone, and sustaining a severe gash. His right arm was also fractured by the fall. Dr. Z. H. Grenard attended the injured man, and as soon as practicable the patient was removed to his home on Iser street, in the Ninth ward, Allegheny.

### Knap's Battery Armory.

Last evening the formal opening of Knap's Battery armory took place at the new building in the First ward, Allegheny. The attendance was large, the building beautifully decorated, the supper exceedingly fine, and the whole affair auspicious and happy in the extreme. Felicitous and well appreciated speeches were made by Governor Hartranft, General Latta, Senator Pearson, Colonel Reyne, Major Long, and others. Among the pleasant incidents of the evening was the presentation of a sabre to Captain Knap, on behalf of the members of the battery. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Harry Eyram, of the *Dispatch*, Captain Knap made the fine acknowledgement in his own behalf. Both speeches were well worded and appropriate.

### A Proposed Gymnasium.

On Saturday evening a largely attended meeting was held at the Pittsburgh Barge Club House, for the purpose of making further arrangements for the establishment of a first-class gymnasium in the city. The Committee on Membership reported that about one hundred and fifty excellent names had already been selected as members of the organization. The Committee on Constitution reported, and the constitution they submitted was adopted. The Committee on Hall reported that they had examined Wilkins Hall and the hall over the German Bank, and had a most positive recommendation. The meeting adjourned to re-assemble on the first Monday evening in October, for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization.

### Inauguration of Dr. Herrick Johnson.

The services attending the inauguration of Dr. Herrick Johnson, D.D., as Bellamy and Edwards Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology in the Auburn Theological Seminary were observed in the First Presbyterian church in that city, on the evening of September 3d, which was well filled and in which the whole services were of the most impressive nature. The floral decorations about the pulpits were in fine taste. The order of exercises were as follows: Anthem; reading of the Scriptures; invocation; singing; subscription of the Professor-elect to the required pledges; prayer of inauguration by the Rev. J. Cochin, D.D.; address to the newly inaugurated Professor by the Rev. J. C. Brown, D.D., LL.D.; German choral; words of welcome, the Rev. Thomas C. Strong, D.D., President of the Board of Commissioners; inaugural address by the Rev. Herrick Johnson; singing and benediction. Dr. Johnson's address occupied over an hour in its delivery, and was a powerful effort, not only in its masterly treatment of his subject, but in the wonderful force and effect of its utterance. He announced as his subject, "Enthusiasm in Preaching—the Vital Need of It, and the Way to Acquire It."

### Rat-Killing as a Business.

The property annually destroyed by rats forms an important item of loss to farmers and householders generally, to say nothing of the ancient crimes caused by the presence of these rapacious little animals. Mr. Levi Hamilton, of Washington county, availing himself of the deadly bane known as "Abel's Exterminator," has for some time past been engaged in the business of killing rats. Traveling over the country, he drops in upon farmers and others, and for a stipulated sum contracts to rid the premises of these "pests of humanity" in a single night. He has been remarkably successful, and wherever he has "operated" on a "contingent gate," there he counts his slain by hundreds. He took a profitable job recently in Upper St. Washington county, killing two hundred and eighty-four rats in two nights! The proof was in producing before the astonished farmer that number of "cold corpses," and this fact is certified to for the benefit of the proprietors of the "Exterminator" by Mr. Hamilton. This is a new branch of business—and a very useful one at that—and the public at large, Mr. Hamilton may continue until the last of the devouring array of long-tailed rodents is destroyed.

### Bank Clerks' Association.

The Bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association held a meeting last evening at the United States Depository. The meeting was called to order by W. N. Riddle President.

The regular reports of the officers were read and the application of new members was acted upon.

The following committee Wm. Witherow, Ross W. Dunn and G. J. Gorman was appointed to report, at the next meeting on the second Monday in October, a ticket of officers to serve for the ensuing year.

The election of this ticket will be held at the regular meeting of the Association on the third Monday of November when a full attendance of the members is expected.

We notice that the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of New York, have received, from Mr. Wilson Miles, President of the Sixpenny Savings Bank, the deed of a plot of ground in Cypress Hills Cemetery. The plot consists of four lots and is situated in one of the most desirable positions, the choice having been left with a committee of the Board of Management. Through the generous consideration of the donor, the society, in addition to the aid extended to the widow and orphans of deceased members, will now be enabled to provide, in case of necessity, a resting place for its dead. Fortunately the Pittsburgh organization have as yet had no occasion for the use of a cemetery lot. None of the members having died since the organization of the association.

### ANOTHER FIRE.

#### Frame Buildings in Lawrenceville Burned.

About ten o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was given from box 74, Lawrenceville, which occasioned considerable work from the East End portion of the department. Chief Engineer White attended and had charge of the battle with the element. It was found that the frame building on the north side of Butler street, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, occupied by Mr. Monschine, was in flames, and the other frame buildings near it were in danger. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the fire gained headway before four of the engines, and even then it was with difficulty stayed. The buildings, which were of but one and two stories, were a roof of much value. The occupants, however, lost severely, not only from the fire and water, but from thieves. The parties burned out are Mr. Monschine, who kept a cigar store; Mr. Barr, a boot and shoe dealer; Mr. Coulter, an eating house man, and Mr. J. J. Shutterly, real estate agent. The extent of the loss could not be ascertained.

Chief White states that many articles were stolen under the very noses of the few police stationed there.

### POLICEMEN'S CLAIMS.

#### Meeting of the Sub-committee—Action Recommended.

The sub-committee of the Police Committee, on claims of officers, met yesterday evening, Mr. Hays in the chair.

Upon consideration of claims for pay while off duty owing to disability arising from injuries received in the service," the committee agreed to allow the following:

Lieut. Jas. Sumner, ten days..... $ 3 50
Patrolman Wm. Lorenz, ten days..... 3 50
Patrolman Jacob Lang, seven days..... 2 50
Patrolman J. L. Hager, seven days..... 2 50

In regard to bills of Drs. Dickson and Pollock for $250, for making new nose and other attendance upon Officer Unger, the committee agreed to recommend payment of the bill of Dr. Dickson, $165, covering the charge for the and the non-payment of the bill of Dr. Pollock, $85, for other attendance upon the officer.

The committee also considered petition of detective Wilmot for pay for August, having been off duty during the month in consequence of illness from typhoid fever, and decided to recommend its disallowance, as not coming within the provisions of the ordinance allowing pay to policemen when absent from duty owing to disability arising from injuries received in the service.

## COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

### Meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils—Election of Two Fire Commissioners—The Quarter-Million Temporary Loan—The Water Bond Investigation Attorneys—Routine Business.

A regular meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

#### SELECT BRANCH.

In this branch, in the absence of the President, Dr. Gross, John Shipton, Esq., was called to the chair.

VACANCY IN FIRE COMMISSION.

Mr. House, by privilege, presented a communication from the President of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Mr. George W. Wilson, setting forth that Messrs. R. W. Mackey and Wm. Walton, members of the Board, had resigned; also, that the terms of the gentlemen expired respectively as follows: Mr. Mackey's, May, 1876; Mr. Walton's, May, 1875.

The communication was received and filed.

Mr. McCandless moved that Common Council be notified to meet in joint session, to fill the vacancies. Carried.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, reported an ordinance providing for the payment for a temporary loan of $250,000, to pay interest on bonds issued under the Penn Avenue act.

On motion, the rules were suspended to take the ordinance into consideration.

ELECTION OF FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

Before it was taken up, however, Common Council entered Select Chamber for the purpose of electing by joint ballot two members of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The following gentlemen were nominated: Messrs. Thomas Pender, W. B. Hays, William Sprague, William Smith, Joseph Dickson, S. H. French, William Coates.

Mr. Littell moved that the candidate having the highest number of votes on election have the longer term, which was carried.

The roll was then called with the following result:

| | |
|---|---|
| Pender | 3 Dickson |
| Hays | 3 French |
| Sprague | 11 Coates |
| Smith | 11 Scattering |

It requiring a majority of the whole of the two Councils (61) to elect, there was no choice on the first ballot, whereupon a second was immediately ordered.

Mr. McCandless moved that after the second ballot all of the three four candidates having the highest number of votes be withdrawn. This motion was carried, and the vote being taken resulted as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hays | 6 |
| Pender | 6 |
| Coates | 1 |

During this ballot the names of Mr. French and Mr. Dickson were withdrawn.

Messrs. Hays and Pender were declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Aiken, joint session adjourned.

TEMPORARY LOAN ORDERED.

In Select branch the business pending, viz.: the ordinance relative to the temporary loan, was taken up.

On motion to read a third time and finally pass, Mr. McCune said the Finance Committee increasing the bonded indebtedness of the city.

Mr. Littell explained that as soon as collections are made from property holders on the streets improved under the Penn avenue act, this money will be returned to the city.

After some discussion, the ayes and nays were called for, and on the passage of the ordinance, and it was carried.

OTHER FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Mr. McCune, from the Finance Committee, also presented a number of ordinances for the refunding of certain taxes over paid by Mr. Magee, in the Penn avenue case. Adopted.

A resolution instructing the payment of the Board of Revision out of the contingent fund, was adopted.

Also, a resolution providing for the payment of the bills of the late H. B. Swoope and D. T. Watson, Esqs., and $500 each for services as attorneys in the Water Bond Investigation.

Mr. Hays moved to refer back to the committee and instructed them to prepare an intended bill so that it could be seen upon what the charges are based.

Mr. Littell said the committee had done all in their power to cut the bills reduced and had agreed to abide by the decision of arbitrators who now report in favor of the amounts.

Mr. Rafferty thought the expenses of that trouble were to be paid by the Nation Trust Company. He thought the Board of Arbitrators should have been composed of others than lawyers.

Mr. McCandless thought the bills exhorbitant and seconded the motion to order an itemized bill.

Mr. Hays thought the bills ten times what they would be to parties other than the city.

The motion of Mr. Hays to refer back for an itemized bill was carried.

Mr. McCune, petition for reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee.

FROM THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mitchell from the Water Committee presented the pay rolls for the months of May, June and July. Approved.

Also, report of the Water Extension Committee, approving the expenses for the months named. Approved.

Also, a report covering the transfer of the contract of Brown & Son to Jacob S. Walters.

Mr. Rafferty objected to the approval.

The report was accepted, and after some discussion the transfer was approved.

WARNING TO PEANUT VENDERS.

Mr. Burgwin, from the Committee on Ordinances, reported an ordinance to prevent the use of sidewalks or portions thereof for the vending of peanuts, fruits, &c. The ordinance was passed finally.

Also, an ordinance requiring the payment of fifteen dollars per square for all printing for private ordinances before they shall be considered by any committee. Passed finally.

Mr. Herron presented the pay rolls for July and August of the Road Committee. Approved.

Also, an ordinance amending an ordinance authorizing the opening of Beatty street from Stanton avenue to Jackson street. Referred.

Also, an ordinance for the grading, paving and curbing of Craft avenue. Passed finally.

Also, report of viewers on the opening of Webster avenue, from Locust to Thirty-third streets. Approved.

An ordinance establishing the width of sidewalks on Second avenue. Referred.

An ordinance for the grading of Somer street, from Webster avenue to Wylie avenue. Laid over.

Mr. Aiken renewed the resolution of last meeting ordering that at the next meeting the business be proceeded with in the order in which it may be left at this meeting. Passed.

ANOTHER RESIGNATION.

Mr. Brown presented the resignation of Mr. J. T. Galvin, of the Twenty-seventh ward, which was accepted, and on motion a resolution was adopted ordering an election.

Mr. Herron, a preamble and resolution relative to the construction of a bridge over Nine Mile Run by contractor B. J. Bradley, ordering the payment of the judgment against the city.

Mr. Rafferty moved that the money be drawn from the Sinking Fund.

Considerable discussion ensued, pending which a call of the house was ordered, and it being found there was not a quorum present, on motion, adjourned.

#### COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch was called to order at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, President Negley in the chair.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Upon the call of the wards the following petitions and resolutions were presented and referred to the appropriate committee, unless otherwise noted:

Remonstrance against grading, paving and curbing Vickroy street from Magee street to Stevenson street. Petition for opening and grading and paving of Hatfield street, and remonstrance against the same. Petition for water main on Clay street.

ABOUT A STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. Brown offered a preamble and resolution setting forth that the Central Passenger Railway charging six cents instead of five cents fare, that Councils request the legislature to repeal the law authorizing the company to charge more than five cents as provided in their original charter. He also offered a resolution directing the City Attorney to notify the said railway company of the intention of the city, at the expiration of the time of twenty years, limited in ordinance of April 24, 1860, to take possession of said railway company stock and material, at such price as may be agreed on by five disinterested arbitrators as provided by terms of said ordinance.

The resolutions passed finally.

Remonstrance against sewer on Congress street; petition of Alexander Gof for abatement in assessment for paving Twentieth street, South Side; petition for refunding of assessment for curbing and gutter on Twentieth street, South Side; petition of Brooks, Baldwin & Co., for abatement of tax.

Mr. Robinson presented a resolution directing the City Solicitor to prosecute the suit between the old Borough of Temperanceville and Mr. Schneider in reference to the survey of the west end of Chestnut street. Passed finally.

Also, a resolution for fire plugs on Carson, Main, Wabash and Chestnut streets, South Side. Referred.

Mr. Scott, resolution for uniform roadway of twenty feet on Forty-second street, laid on the table.

Unfinished business was then taken up and disposed of as follows: Resolution for special election of a member of Select Council from the Seventeenth ward. Passed; resolution rescinding resolution passed suspending work on Sylvan avenue bridge, passed.

The action of S. C. on the resignation of Mr. Mackey and Walton was concurred in.

Mr. Wood presented the following:

*Resolved*, That as one of the means whereby reform may be encouraged in the management of our municipal affairs, that this Council do most urgently demand that no man who is identified with any political ring, or is a political leader, should be elected to the office of Fire Commissioner.

The resolution was passed without discussion.

The Common branch then retired to the Select Council chamber for the joint meeting.

After the election of Messrs. Hays and Pender, as noted above, the Common branch returned to their chamber.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Shallenberger presented a resolution requesting the Survey Committee to change the grade on Liberty avenue, between Thirty-third and Fortieth streets. Passed.

Mr. Scott presented a remonstrance against the proposed ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Forty-second street. Referred.

The resolution for uniform roadway on Forty-second street, was then called up, and, on motion, was referred to the street Committee.

Mr. Fulton presented a resolution directing the City Engineer to make the roadway of Forty-second street from Butler street to Penn avenue.

The ordinance relating to the street was read, and the President declared the resolution out of order.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition for the vacation of two unnamed streets in the Twenty-fifth ward. Passed.

On motion adjourned.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

### Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

Robert A. Bell to James P. Walsh, September 14, 1874; lot in Ohio township..... $400
David Beynon to David Hostetter, September 1874; two lots in Indiana township, 50 by 125 feet..... 750
H. J. Hemburger to Peter Gessner, September 3, 1874; lot on Richmond street, Seventh ward, city; 22 by 100 feet..... 2,500
John Gray to Jacob Young, March 10, 1874; two lots in McCune township, 44½ by 100 feet..... 300
Wm. Anslutz & Co. to Alfred Patterson et al., September 1, 1874; assignment for benefit of creditors.
Mary Strain to James Strain, June 12, 1874; six-sevenths of lot on corner of Locust street and Stanley alley, city..... 2,000
D. W. Riggs to H. M. Serena, September 12, 1873; two lots in McKeesport..... 450
D. W. Riggs to W. H. Harrison, September 12, 1873; two lots in McKeesport..... 120
E. McLain to Fred. Tyburst, June 17, 1874; quit claim of two lots on First street, Thirty-first ward, city..... $1
Thos. Maple to Fred. Tyburst, August 29, 1870; same lot as above..... 800
William Carr to Thos. Reddish, September 2, 1874; lot on Liberty street, Fourteenth ward, city..... 300
W. Dwight to Fargus Gates, June 15, 1874; lot in Patton township..... 800
Abraham Pierce to J. M. Tate et al., September 12, 1873; three lots in Indiana township..... 900
John McVeigh to Conrad Blaufelder, September 10, 1874; lot on Sycamore street, Thirty-second ward, 24x83 feet..... 900

### Personal.

We are pleased to note the return to Pittsburgh of Mr. C. A. Muhlenbring, of No. 28 Fifth avenue, from an extended tour of the old countries. Mr. M has on exhibition two very fine suits of clothing, one from a noted London establishment, and another from Vienna. He also succeeded in engaging two first-class journeymen tailors for his customers in Pittsburgh.

## A TANGLED WEB.

### Too Strange Not To Be True—Beckie Sharp Plays Out a Game—Her Successes and Her Failures.

A series of events has just culminated in Allegheny, of such complicated and surpassing strangeness that, if the story were encountered among the creations of the novelist, it would be pronounced too wildly improbable for the purposes of art. Whatever aspect of the story is accepted as the true one, the tale is still surpassingly wonderful. We go to the narrative as fully as practicable, in view of the fact that the utmost efforts are being made to keep the matter from the public ear and eye. For obvious reasons all names are withheld, but we may state here that the prominent actors, or at least most of them, are people of wealth and high social standing. We will endeavor to give both sides of the story as we progress.

A little less than three months ago, a maiden lady, of considerable wealth, and the representative of one of the "old families," took the first step into the matrimonial arena that has since become so involved. The lady in question was an inmate of an Allegheny boarding house, and has been active in local charitable work. At the time we speak of, the lady in question had been active in looking after the district wherein her charitable work took her, a young woman of more than ordinary intelligence, and of peculiarly fascinating address. This young woman, it is stated, represented that she had been thrown, by the force of circumstances, completely upon the world, and had preserved herself pure, and craved an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood. Her counter representation is that she is the daughter of a poor but perfectly respectable family living in Allegheny, and that she was not "thrown" among bad people at all.

However this as it may, she impressed the lady in question very strongly in her favor, and the result was that the lady cordially invited the young woman and make her home with her, and receive her support and protection. The invitation so cordially given was even more cordially accepted, and the girl was speedily installed in a comfortable room in the boarding house of her patroness, that lady assuming all the expenses of her maintenance.

Some time after the change was made, the girl in answer to inquiries by the lady confessed to her intimate friends stated that she had an uncle living in Philadelphia, and that he was a man of wealth and high social and official position, being no less than a member of Congress. Under advice she wrote to the uncle or said she did, and after a while stated that she had received an answer, and that her uncle was coming to see her. Subsequently she reported to her friend that she had met her uncle at a leading hotel in this city, and that he was accompanied by another gentleman a friend of his. She also made the astounding revelation that her "uncle" had confessed that he was not her uncle at all, but her lawful father. Many years ago domestic unhappiness had led to a separation between himself and his wife, and he had lived unknown to his child.

This was sufficiently astonishing, but the girl is stated to have made another revelation to her patroness, some time after which was almost as surprising and romantic. She reported that the Congressional friend who had accompanied her father and whom she had frequently met at the hotel since their first interview, had been a suitor for her hand, had proposed marriage and been accepted and the wedding day fixed. Furthermore, she stated that meanwhile her gentleman friend had been engaged to be married to a wealthy business man of Boston, but that for her friend numerous vacant lots in Allegheny as purchase preliminary to marriage.

Thus much regarding the story of the girl's own affairs, but in the meantime, as the story goes, simultaneously with the change in the establishment on a financial basis was concerned, that she aimed to get control of her patroness' immense property holdings, by reason of her power over her. The conduct of the lady herself cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis that, through the fascinating influence of her *protegé*, her mind had been thrown from its balance, and she made the victim of temporary derangement. There may be future developments which will throw fuller light on this most extraordinary of all extraordinary affairs.

### ANOTHER SUICIDE.

#### Drowned in the Monongahela—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCaffin held an inquest yesterday over the body of an aged German named Henry Groley, who committed suicide by jumping under a float boat moored in the Monongahela river at the wharf adjoining the Jersey Barge in the vicinity saw the man walking towards the river, and as he appeared to be acting in a very strange manner, they watched him more closely. When he arrived at the boat he divested himself of everything except his shoes, and deliberately plunged into the river and went under the boat. The body was recovered an hour after the occurrence. It was shown during the Coroner's investigation that deceased sustained a fracture of the base of the brain, and that he has been afflicted with frequent attacks of temporary insanity. While on the ways of the boiler yard of Messrs. Watson & Monroe he yesterday met a neighbor whom he bade farewell, stating that he would never see him again. From these and other similar facts elicited the jury returned a verdict of suicide while temporarily under a temporary fit of insanity. The deceased was seventy-one years of age and left a family of grown children. He had been in the country twenty-three years, and lived on 61st street, Fourteenth ward.

## THE GLENDALE SHOOTING.

### Precarious Condition of the Wounded Man.

Yesterday we reported the shooting of Al. Scott, at Glendale station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, by Samuel Merriman, on Saturday evening last. Scott is a teamster, and resides at Sewickley, and Merriman is repair hand on the railroad. It is now stated that Merriman had surprised Scott of improper intimacy with his wife, who had been out walking with him (Scott), that evening, and that on their return to the house, when he was fired upon. A heavy charge of slugs was lodged in Scott's leg, below the knee, shattering the bone terribly. Dr. Dickson and Murray amputated the limb, and are hopeful that Scott can recover. Merriman is in jail, awaiting a hearing before Acting-Mayor McMasters, on the charge of shooting. Mrs. McManus, residing at Glendale, and a male companion, had been out with Scott and Mrs. Merriman during Saturday evening, and had returned with them to the door of Merriman's house. They witnessed the shooting, but immediately fled. The man has not been found, but Mrs. McManus will be examined at the hearing.

## LARCENY FROM THE MAILS.

### Arrest of the Postmaster at Phillipsburg—His Escape, etc.

The Postmaster at Phillipsburg, Pa. G. W. Daley, was arrested on Friday last, at the instance of special agent Hays of the Postoffice Department for embezzling money orders, funds, and stealing money from Registered letters packages. On the first charge he gave bail in the sum of $1,500, but failed to procure bail in the sum of $3,000, on the latter. After some time past complaints have been made in that quarter, and the agent has been on the scent but failed hitherto to discover who was party. Daley, the Postmaster was so highly esteemed by his neighbors that to suspicion was thought attached to him. He was a member of the Methodist Church—a leader in the choir—and of apparently irreproachable character. The facts in the case which are incontrovertable, fell like a thunder clap upon his friends. Various other charges of a similar character will be performed against him by the agent at the proper time. He was placed in the hands of the proper officer, who permitted him to escape; but he will doubtless soon be arrested again.

## EXTENSIVE FIRE.

### Recse Owens & Co.'s Pork Establishment Destroyed—Heavy Loss But Full Insurance—Successful Labors of the Fire Department.

One of the fiercest and most dangerous fires we have had in the business portion of the city for a long time, occurred yesterday about noon, in the Third ward. About half-past eleven o'clock, flames were discovered in the second story of the extensive pork-packing establishment of Recse Owens & Co., Nos. 21 and 22 Seventh avenue. An alarm was immediately given, and Hays' engine and Oliver Hook and Ladder Companies nearly opposite, were in an instant, almost, on the ground and proceeded to work. The alarm brought also the Duquesne engine and the Niagara hose companies in a very short time. However prompt the firemen were, they found work ahead on their arrival. Almost immediately on the announcement of the fire the flames reached through the windows with great fierceness, and the persons in the establishment at the time had hardly time to carry off their most important effects. The fire did few along the barrels or lard oil and licked up the greasy meats with astonishing celerity and by the time the water from the various lines of hose laid was thrown into the building, the work of destruction proceeded to the garret, and of the three stories. Chief White issued a second call, which brought the Reliefand Eagle engine companies and the Chief distributed his forces front and rear.

President Wilson and other members of the Fire Commission attended and aided in the work and great volumes of water were poured in from all directions. It was soon found that there was no hope for Owens & Co.'s establishment and all efforts were directed to confining the flames there. The large building was closely flanked on either side and in the rear with valuable property, and for a time the firemen labored to the hope of saving adjoining property. The perseverance, energy and gentlemanly deportment, however, were rewarded and within an hour it was evident even to the most timorous that the department had been successful, upon which praises were showered upon the firemen from all sides. When the roof of the building, or a portion of it, fell in great clouds of sparks flew through the air and fell upon the houses for squares around. In many places much fear was expressed of a disastrous conflagration, and probably it was only prevented by water in persons upon the roofs having buckets of water ready at hand.

The loss of Nos. 229 Penn avenue, occupied by Dr. Sprecher, took fire and an alarm was sounded from box 24, calling another engine company, but none of the firemen were furnished the flame with a few buckets of water.

THE LOSS AND INSURANCE

The building occupied by Messrs. Owens & Co. is owned by Mr. A. Walker. It was comparatively new and cost about $15,000. We learn of but one policy of insurance, and that for $5,000 in the Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Company of this city. The building is almost a total wreck.

Mr. Owens estimates his loss at from $90,000 to $25,000 which is fully covered by insurance. He had, however, considerable stock on hand, and had frequently met at the hotel since their first interview. Complications have arisen, and had proposed marriage and been accepted and the wedding day fixed. Furthermore, she stated that meanwhile her gentleman friend had been engaged to be married to a wealthy business man of Boston, but that for her friend numerous vacant lots in Allegheny as purchase preliminary to marriage.

Thus much regarding the story of the girl's own affairs, but in the meantime, as the story goes, simultaneously with the change in the establishment on a financial basis was concerned, that she aimed to get control of her patroness' immense property holdings, by reason of her power over her. The conduct of the lady herself cannot be accounted for on the hypothesis that, through the fascinating influence of her *protegé*, her mind had been thrown from its balance, and she made the victim of temporary derangement. There may be future developments which will throw fuller light on this most extraordinary of all extraordinary affairs.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

### United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. S. Woodruff, Esq., resigned his trust as assignee in the case of Wm. Armstrong & Bro., of Erie, which was accepted.

In the case of the National Bank of Commerce, of Fayette county, vs. John A. McBeth, a trial by jury was ordered at the next term.

In the case of Nicholas Smith, of Pittsburgh, a bankrupt, a petition was presented for an injunction against Young & Artemus, on behalf of James Dickson. Injunction granted.

C. A. Morrison, Allegheny, bankrupt. Argument on the motion for an injunction against Wilmer & Kennamer and James K. Kerr, and their solicitors, and injunction granted. The proceedings of the meeting of the creditors for compassition under the amendment of the bankrupt act presented and approved.

### District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

The case of W. H. Brown vs. J. P. Smith *et al.*, before reported, will go to the jury to-day.

In the case of T. B. Phillips vs. Dickey & Son, an action on book account, a verdict for plaintiff was found in the sum of $392.49.

A rule was taken in the case of W. E. Tustin vs. Franklin Wood. This is an action to recover for services as solicitor for the *American Manufacturer*.

The case of P. Hoffer vs. Thomas Kelly, guardian, *et al.*, *sci. fa.* on a mortgage, is on trial.

### Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

Warney vs. Owens of Baltic: Bushnell, for use, vs. Union Refining and Storing Company: Wilson vs. Bigley *et al.*: Gubler vs. Boyer *et al.*: Gabler vs. Boyd *et al.*: Raiber vs. Motz: Striepike & Co. vs. Mueller *et ux.*: Woolward vs. Adams *et al.*: Rowland vs. Gamison & Co.: Makrill vs. The City of Pittsburgh.

### Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

James Dougherty was convicted of burglary, on oath of Frederick Bole, and recommended to mercy. He was sentenced to the Workhouse for two years.

Rachel Magollis was found guilty of the charge of larceny by bailee, on oath of Emma Grosse.

Henry Smith plead guilty to a charge of entering a building with felonious intent and larceny, on oath of Catharine Chambers.

John Conley was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill, on oath of John Fitzpatrick. The assault was committed on the 9th of August last, in the Thirty-fourth ward. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

*Commonwealth vs.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lorenzo Ward, et al., | James Smith, |
| James Dowman, | John Lang, |
| Wm. J. White, | Augustus Conway, |
| Wm. Mitchell, | Bridget Hughes, |
| John Dowman, | Louis Bell, |
| John Ackerman (3), | Arnold Miller et al., |
| Frank Elder et al., | Annie Armstrong, |
| Nicholas Hyer, | Alex. Brown, |
| Charles Blakely, | Wm. Barrett, |
| Ralph Mines, | Frank Hogan, |
| | Jas. Davis et al., |
| | Anna Steinceuss. |

### Allegheny Theological Seminary.

The next session of the Allegheny Theological Seminary will open on Monday, September 14th, at 4 o'clock P. M. The new Professor elect, the Rev. Samuel T. Lowrie, will enter upon his duties—in the chair of New Testament Greek—in connection with Drs. Jacobus, Wilson, Hodge, Hornblower and Halsey.

The opening lecture will be delivered by Professor Hornblower on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### Grand Military Display Yesterday—Inspection and Review of the Sixth Division By Governor Hartranft and Adjutant General Latta.

Yesterday was a gala day among the citizen soldiery and the annual inspection and review of the Sixth Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, was the most interesting event in military circles that has taken place here since the war. The presence of His Excellency Governor Hartranft together with members of his staff including Adjutant General Latta added to the importance of the occasion, and the fact that every company of forty men passing a creditable inspection is entitled to six hundred dollars from the State treasury added a business zest to the work in hand. The various companies of the different regiments of the Sixth division have been preparing for the event for some time, and all have been endeavoring to make the best showing before their superior officers.

AT FRIENDSHIP PARK.

Friendship park, in the Twentieth ward, was chosen as the place of review and inspection, and thither, yesterday forenoon, the various companies wended their way, some on foot and some by cars, according as their armories are located. The Governor and staff and Major General Pearson proceeded to the park, mounted, in the following order:

Governor J. F. Hartranft.

Staff—Adjutant General Latta; Assistant Adjutant General D. Lange; Ilesscager; Colonels Moore, Green, Hoffery and Dr. Reed.

Major General Pearson, Commander Sixth Division.

Staff—Major H. B. Hays, Major F. C. Negley, Major W. H. Hastings, Major R. S. Kennedy, Major B. Gallsaith, Captain T. C. Stewart, Major W. P. Hunker.

THE REVIEW.

At the park the troops were drawn up in line, and the Governor and staff rode along the front of the various companies. Following is a list of companies with their commanders and the number of men in each as reported:

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel Commanding—S. W. Hill.

Staff—Lieutenant Colonel—Jos. S. Haymaker; Major—Joseph H. Gray.

Commissary—Captain T. J. Wallace.

Paymaster—Captain Wm. N. Ewing.

Paymaster Adjutant—D. M. Howe.

Quartermaster—Lieutenant H. P. Moore.

Sergeant Major—C. A. Schmaltz.

Company D, Captain W. H. Hope, 39 men; in line Company I, Captain John L. Fox, 39 men; Company F, Captain P. D. Perchment, 51 men; Company H, Captain G. C. Patterson, 49 men; Company K, Captain W. J. Gross, 40 men; Company E, Captain John A. Barker, 32 men; Company B, Captain S. Bellore, 40 men.

St. Cecelia Band led the organization.

EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

Col. P. N. Guthrie commanding.

Adjutant—Harry Howard.

Surgeon—A. H. Gross.

Quartermaster—M. H. Marsch.

Commissary—T. Scott Marsh.

Company A, Capt. Reed, 48 men; Company B, Capt. Brown, 46 men; Company C, Capt. Fullwood, 35 men; Company D, Capt. Stewart, 43 men; Company E, Capt. Steinmeyer, 43 men; Company F, Capt. Gutbrie, 38 men; Company F, Capt. Aull, 45 men.

NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel E. S. Neeper commanding.

Co. A, Washington Infantry, John D. McFarland, 49 men; Co. C, Heath Zouaves, Captain Instenberger, 50 men; Co. D, Latta Guards, Captain S. A. Barr, 45 men; Avery Guards, Captain John W. Askins, 45 men.

Knap's Battery, Captain J. D. McGill, 65 men.

Jefferson Cavalry—Captain James Large, 48 men, thirteen members in their mounted band.

The review was concluded by the troops passing in front of the Governor while, as they did so, that stationed in the center of the field, Knapp's battery moved at the head of the column. The order following in their regular order, while the bands enlivened the occasion with some very excellent music. The marching of the men was excellent, and the evolutions of the companies were well executed. After countermarching the review the troops marched into the grove, where they were provided with lunch.

THE INSPECTION.

When the troops had enjoyed themselves for an hour or more after lunch, they again formed in the park and were inspected by Adjutant Latta. Contrary to expectations, this has been a long one, the inspection being a most rigid and thorough one. Individual soldiers and companies were praised or censured as their merits deserved, and, taken altogether, the inspection was such as must result in improvement and and emulation among the companies.

At about six o'clock the companies proceeded to town, headed by Governor Hartranft and staff and General Pearson and staff. On arriving at Penn avenue, the troops the officers named stopped on First avenue, the band on Second street, while the troops again passed in review.

At the park there was an immense crowd of citizens, while on the line of the march through the city, the sidewalks were thronged with people.

Last evening a banquet was given, in Allegheny, in honor of the distinguished guests, seven hundred persons sitting down to supper. Latta both made speeches, in which they highly complemented the soldiery of Allegheny. The best feeling prevails.

### A Foundling.

Between nine and ten o'clock last evening, Mr. Septimus Newton while passing along Water street, near the corner of Smithfield, in the direction of a wagon standing on the wharf. On examination he found the youngster in question in the same cage and took it to the Central Station House. It was discovered to be a female child about two weeks old.

Mrs. Peter Sullivan kindly took charge of the foundling.

### Severely Injured.

The practice of boys throwing stones and other missiles at trains passing through the lower part of Allegheny has heretofore been referred to. In consequence of the practice several persons have been injured upon the Pan Handle bridge, that company has employed men to take their fleet through said bridge at night, the Coal Exchange request the attention of Col. Morrill on the matter.

On motion of Mr.